PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,575—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	...	...
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
30th "	MALTA	6904	...	...
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	8826
14th "	ARABIA	7993	...	...
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500	...	...
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
28th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	1060	...	...
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7993	...	...
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool,	Due at Port Said about,	Due Bombay about,	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	16th Au.	23rd Au.	6th Sep	11thSep
A	City of Karachi	5909	Collin	15th "	26th "	8th "	13th "
B	Eden Hall	2610	Haddy	29th "	11thSep	25th "	30th "
B	City of Madrid	1839	Knaut	7thSep.	19th "	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription £1, 10 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London; or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	2nd Sept. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 311

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,005	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDINO	4,589	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cagliolo	17th Oct. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. F. CROCCO, Agent.
4, Hornby Road, No. 60, [illegible]

COMPLETE NEW STOCK
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.
SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,
THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS
FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF
SUITES OF ROOMS
AND
SINGLE BED-ROOMS
DURING THE FORTHCOMING
ROYAL VISIT
ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED,
RAJAS
AND THE
INDIAN NOBILITY
AND
GENTRY
ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TIMELY INTIMATION TO
THE MANAGER
IF THEY DESIRE
ROOMS TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM.
STATING THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED
AND
DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc. or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

TO SMOKERS.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.
Please Send Soon Your trial order TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE to MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.
SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

IN AID OF

THE MANSE FUND.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, BOMBAY,

Will be held in the HALL of the WILSON COLLEGE, CHAUPATI,

ON TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1905, at 9 P.M.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each.

NOTICE.

AT the last Exhibition held in Bombay, there was a gallery called "Look and Laugh," containing glasses and mirrors, in which it showed the figures and faces of the spectators in different sizes and styles. Should anyone wish to show the same at the Hyderabad Exhibition to be held at the end of December,1905, or beginning of January, 1906, apply with all particulars to the following address :

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director, Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or the beginning of JANUARY 1906, in the PUBLIC GARDEN. It is requested that applications should be sent by those wishing to run an entertainment in the "Cafe Chantant" style, with some performances daily.

Applicants to inform all particulars and terms, also send programme to the following address :—

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held in the PUBLIC GARDEN at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or Beginning of JANUARY, 1906. Anyone desirous of running a SKATING RINK, should apply with all particulars to the following Address :—

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director Hyderabad, Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

MOST DESIRABLE BANGALOWS suitable for Rajahs, A few now available. For particulars apply to :—

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY,
Rogay Buildings,
Appollo Street, Bombay.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1905, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1905.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 18th August, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE CHOTHIA.....Plaintiff

vs.

NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJEE LALJEE, RAMBAI, widow of HIRJEE JIVA, and the said GOVINDJEE LALJEE and the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay .....Defendants.

PERSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. I, New No. E 25-16666, old Survey No. B 257 and New Survey No. 2 M 9564, standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Naserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495, as Street No. 22. Standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another Square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Kanjee Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbai Rowjee, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach, and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 11th day July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1904.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA.....Plaintiff,

vs.

JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the Fort at Mody Bay.....Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dharamsey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jetha, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Assur Virjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8180 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 28, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay,

His Highness, The AGA KHAN. G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT :—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq. Honorary Secretary,

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

IT IS PROPOSED to hold a FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW on Malabar Hill, next cold season, probably at the Reservoir, and this preliminary notice is issued in order that Exhibitors may have ample time in which to make arrangements.

All details will be settled by a Committee later on when a prospectus will be issued.

L. JENKINS.
R. M. GREENFIELD.
W. D. SHEPPARD.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
G. H. HEWETT.
H KEMBALL.
JAMSETJEE ARDASEER WADIA.
ALEX M. TOD.
W. S. MILLARD.
T. W. CUFFE.

Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING, under Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th of September, 1905, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1905.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

IT is hereby notified that the Trustees have modified the arrangement of Plots Nos. 81 and 82 at the angle of Murzban Road and Ravelin Street on their Hornby Road Estate and that Plot No. 81 as re-arranged is immediately available for lease.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the OFFICE of the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvement Trust.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 4,00,000 HARDWOOD SLEEPERS for the North-Western Railway. Delivery to begin by 1st May, 1906, and to be completed by 1st October, 1906. Tenders may be for the whole or for any part of the contract. The "hardwoods" which will be accepted are as follows :—

INDIAN—Nepal or Teral Sal. BURMESE Pingado. WEST AUSTRALIAN hill grown jarrah. NEW SOUTH WALES Iron bark. Grey Gum Tallow wood, White stringy bark. White or Grey box, Black butt, TASMANIAN Blue gum, stringy bark. The Australian sleepers must all be Government inspected and marked true to name. Prices for sea borne sleepers to be quoted for delivery at Karachi ex ships slings and c. f. i.

Tenders will be opened at the Engineer-in-Chief's office North Western Railway, Lahore, at NOON on 6th November, 1905. For further particulars required apply to

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I. I. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3. To subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as new designed blackwood new double bedstead cradle, glass door book case, almyrah, pier glasses, cupboards, tables, chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing, tables, large size safe with Chubb's lock, 2 gold open-faced gent's watches, stand, hand and studio cameras, enlarging apparatus, and others articles suitable for photographers.

On account of the concerned—2x s s "Arabia."
98 A A—3229—1 case Imitation pearls.

By order of the Administrator-General, silk wearing apparel etc., belonging to the estates of the late Jaljee, widow of Bejonjee Sorabjee Ritchiena alias Motafram and the late Nawazbai, wife of Bomonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoz consisting of silk sarees with gold and silk borders, trousers, silk pieces shawls, cotton wearing apparel caps, copper and brass utensils blackwood wardrobe, blackwood chests, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
Any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Saluting Battery, in the Anchorage House, the very valuable and artistic design made to order dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Dewji Kanji, Roberts and others Treacher's and venetian glassware, rich crockeryware, crown derby stoke pottery, desert set, Limoges tea set, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, velvet pile carpets, cabinets, almyrah, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, large size figures and majolica jardiniers with pots, rich flower vases and fancy ornaments, large icebox with refrigerator, fancy oil painting on glass plaques, best platedware by Treacher and Ranl and Barton, revolving ice pitcher on stand, mother-of-pearl fish knives and forks, hanging gas lamps and Ditmar's table lamps, large writing tables, screens, misseroscope with lances, very sweet tone ebonized upright grand piano by Soundy, in very good order pictures and oleographs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters marble-top table and teapoys, fancy merry-go-round music clock in glass dome, parian figures and medicine chest, banjo by Seymour Dove, bronze figures, one English large marble clock by Royal Exchange, London, baba perambulator, English mahogany box of (sandown) race games in leather line case by F. H. Ayres, London iron and brass bedsteads chest of drawers with mirror large screens latest design teapoys, 1 large majolica flower pot with figures, old China jars Satsuma fancy flower vases carved sandlewood book covers cooking pots and sundry articles &c. &c.

The property of A. J. L. GRIMES, Esq. Superintendent, Telegraphs.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale

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SALE OF GARDEN LAND AT THANA, IN SALSETTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned on the premises the undermentioned rich garden land near Makhmali Tank, in Thana, about 10 minutes' drive from the Thana Railway Station :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement 19,187 square yards or thereabouts, Survey No. 233 and Pote No. 1, and bounded on the east by the Makhmali Tank, on the west by the Water Canal, on the south by the Public Road, and on the north by the road going to Sidayshwar. The above ground which has a small cottage and also a very big stone-built well, diameter about 40 feet, and never failing in hot season, contains about 125 hafoos and pairi mango trees, and a lot of other choice fruit trees, and is also suitable for cultivating paddy and vegetables.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to the highest bidder the stock-in-trade of a Jeweller closing his business, consisting of gold and pearl bracelets, gold and ruby, and ruby and pearls and diamond and emerald earrings, diamond, opal pearl and ruby brace pins, pearl, ruby, opal and diamond pins, opal, ruby and pearl collar buttons, ruby, pearl & diamond broaches, gold, diamond and pearl bracelets, gold & silver albert neck chains, charms, sleeve links, bracelets, cigar cases, Catchwork silver cups and saucers, match boxes, trays, sugar bowls, flower vases, bread baskets, photo frames, also large size blackwood show cases, elegantly made teak and blackwood wall show case, large and small weighing scale with weights, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Saluting Battery, in the Anchorage House, the very valuable and artistic design made to order dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Dewji Kanji, Roberts and others Treacher's and venetian glassware, rich crockeryware, crown derby stoke pottery, desert set, Limoges tea set, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, velvet pile carpets, cabinets, almyrah, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, large size figures and majolica jardiniers with pots, rich flower vases and fancy ornaments, large icebox with refrigerator, fancy oil painting on glass plaques, best platedware by Treacher and Ranl and Barton, revolving ice pitcher on stand, mother-of-pearl fish knives and forks, hanging gas lamps and Ditmar's table lamps, large writing tables, screens, misseroscope with lances, very sweet tone ebonized upright grand piano by Soundy, in very good order pictures and oleographs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters marble-top table and teapoys, fancy merry-go-round music clock in glass dome, parian figures and medicine chest, banjo by Seymour Dove, bronze figures, one English large marble clock by Royal Exchange, London, baba perambulator, English mahogany box of (sandown) race games in leather line case by F. H. Ayres, London iron and brass bedsteads chest of drawers with mirror large screens latest design teapoys, 1 large majolica flower pot with figures, old China jars Satsuma fancy flower vases carved sandlewood book covers cooking pots and sundry articles &c. &c.

The property of A. J. L. GRIMES, Esq. Superintendent, Telegraphs.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th August, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT NEW HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of Buildings Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 82, 81-83 in New Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 28th August, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 535 of 1905.

Abdul Husein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwala and another.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and another.....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla, the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 29th July, 1905, and pursuant to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor on the 21st August, 1905, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, at 4 p.m., and 5 p.m., respectively TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 29th day of August, 1905, sell by Public Auction in two separate lots the entire stock-in-trade of the defendants' shops, situate at Abdul Rehman Street, and Khokha Bazar, as per particulars following :—

At 4 p.m. at the defendants' shop in Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street.

Lot No. 1.—All stock-in-trade and goods consisting of drugs chemicals, instruments, provisions, etc., in the said shop in Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street,

At 5 p.m., at the defendants' shop in Khokha Bazar Street,

Lot No. 2.—All stock-in-trade and merchandise consisting of scales, weights and other hardware goods in the said shop in Khokha Bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, attorneys for the said receiver at their office at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned. The contents of the said shops can be inspected by the intending purchasher or purchasers on making an application therefor to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1905.

JUST UNPACKED

FRESH STOCK OF

"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

AND

COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.

ALSO

Inner Tubes and Outer Covers

FOR

Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes

etc., etc., etc., etc.,

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For prices etc., apply to

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Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£900,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£900,000

HEAD OFFICE :

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Charges Rs. 2.

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A TEACHER for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER in the English School, at Murad, on a salary of Rs.

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

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CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
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ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjids Market.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.
It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Illustrating 137th Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Rs. 5-10.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Bombay mails of 12th inst., arrived at Brindisi today.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 9/16 = — 3/16
3 do. Rentes ..... £93 3/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 3/4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £86 1/2 = + 1-16
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 7-16 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 27 15/16 = + 1/8
Spot in New York ..... 61 1/2 = + 1-8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25/17 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20/46 1-4 = + 2-1
New York Demand ..... 4/86 1-2 = unchanged
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 7/8 per cent = do
6 „ „ ... 2 3/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/4 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 7-8 per cent = — 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 1 1/8 per cent = — 1-8
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 7 1-2 J-A done dull
METALS—
Copper Braziers £80
Yellow metal 5 3-4
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 1/4 J A set firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 41 A.-S. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/2 A.-S. value } dull
Brown 35 1-2 A.-S. value
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 5/8 A-S sellers firmer
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	10,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Silver to Calcutta	50,000
Gold to Calcutta	20,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 5/87 — 2, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16, Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 11,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5/81	5/81	5/86
+ 1	unchanged	unchanged
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5/88	5/90	5/91
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5/92	5/91	5/95
unchanged	unchanged	+ 1

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 9,000 bales
Do last year ..... 7,400 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 4,000 do
Do. do Continent ..... 3,000 do
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11/15 — 5
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10/94 — 6 a
Do do. Nov. ..... 11/06 — 6 a
a Advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture but declined later owing to liquidation.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 1-2 —1-8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10/04 —6
Do, do. Dec ..... 10/86 —5
Tone at close ..... steady
Week's receipts at U.S. ports ..... 53,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain ..... 25,000 „
„ „ Continent ..... 20,000 „
Stock of cotton at U S. ports ..... 338,000 „
„ interior ports ..... 116,000 „
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Friday, 25th August 1905 :—

Cotton	993 bales.
Wheat	10,701 cwts.
Linseed	1,201 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,143 do
Gingelly seed	147 do
Poppyseed	1,072 do
Groundnuts	327 do
Castorseed	2,701 do
Rice	7,316 do
Myrabolams	20 do
Cottonseed	4,430 do
Mowraseed	1,168 do
Gram	nil
Joowar	19,626 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 6,97,289
Gold Coin, Rs. 37,500
655 Bars of Silver
Ex s s Peninsular from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY AUG. 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 3-4
Ma cks 3 do. do. ... 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 142
Shanghai 30 do. ... 198
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 99-7
1st Settlement 1st September 99-7
2nd do. 2nd October. 99-7
Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet, Rs. a. p.
Ready 7 1 6
Forward Sept. 7 5 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull nothing doing.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 5 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ... 7 1 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet,
Ready 7 4 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.
Ready 31 4 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish 39 9 8
15 per cent Mixed 37 8 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.
White Delhi ready 4 13 6
White Delhi Sept. Oct. 4 14 6
White Pissi 35 per cent 32 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	6,000 „

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5/78	5/78	5/80
—6	—6	—5
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5/82	5/84	5/85
—5	—5	—5
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5/86	5/88	5/88
—5	—6	—6

COTTON.—The market continues steady with rather more enquiry from shippers for the Continent. Prices are unchanged.
In the Sutta Bazaar we quote as follows :—
Bengals Fully Good Jan. .....Rs. 198
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... „ 254

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—July 29, at Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire, wife of J. C. Brooks of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOUGHLAND—August 22, at Grant Road, of pneumonia, Mary Ann Houghland, widow of John Charles Houghland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 12, at Trebolgan, Royal Lakes, the wife of J W Anderson, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—August 10, at Napier Villa, Lancaster Road, the wife of J T Robertson, Rangoon Pilot Service, of a son.
ROZARIO—August 13, at No 45, Dalhousie Street, the wife of Walter H Rozario, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOOSCH—August 20, at Madras, John George Frederick Boosch, nephew of the late Benjamin George Alfred Boosch, Postmaster (retired).
GALLAGHER—August 12, at Monywa, John Gallagher, Superintendent, Excise Department, aged 43 years 6 months.
GORDON—August 17, at his residence No 56,36th Street, Rangoon John Alexander Gordon, of J A Gordon and Co, aged sixty-four years.
JOHNSON—August 21, at Madras, of paralysis, Thomas W Johnson, aged 58 years and 5 months.
RICHTOR—August 22, at Ootacamund, after long suffering patiently borne, Christiana Richtor, widow of the late Mr John Septimus Richtor, of Messrs Richtor and Co.
WHITE—August 13, at Amchang Tea Estate, Kamrup, Assam, Cyril David White, by a gun accident.

KEMP'S PULMOTONES

are Tablets prepared from Guaiacol, noted for its medicinal qualities, mingled with hypophosphites of quinine, Iron, Lime, Soda, Potash, Manganese and Strychnine.

They are of great utility in Chest Complaints, Phthisis and so forth, and are very efficacious in restoring the torn and wasted tissues, and as such, are in the forefront of curative medicines.

If you are troubled with chest complaints of whatever description, you will find "Pulmotones" give you instant and great relief.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 9-53m., 9-45a. Low water, 3-10m., 4-4a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Rugby Football, the Casuals vs. Bombay Gymkhana on Cooperage, kick off 5-15.

WALKESHWAR FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair held at Walkeshwar, commences on Wednesday next.

A PARSI HOSPITAL.—Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit's scheme for establishing a Parsi Hospital in Bombay, is likely to succeed. He has given all his energy to push his pet idea into a reality. He has got his nearest relatives to subscribe nearly Rs. 40,000, a good and promising beginning.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—The dead body of a newly born male child was found by the police in a field off Dr Lisle Road, on Saturday night. There was a contusion over the brow and a bruise on the neck. The body was taken to the Police Hospital, where it was subsequently examined by Dr. Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon. Dr. Powell was of opinion that the child had lived and breathed and that its death was due to strangulation. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, when the jury returned an open verdict.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Berla, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow 29th instant instead of to-day as previously intimated. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Mirzapur via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day, Supplemental Mails will also be closed at 7 p.m to-morrow.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Lala Gopal, a Hindu, aged thirty-two. The evidence showed that the deceased was formerly a shoe-maker but for the last twelve months he had been out of his mind and lived with his brother at Duncan Road. He occasionally got furious at people and struck them causelessly. During the last ten days Lala had been disturbing the neighbourhood by crying out. On Saturday afternoon he was lying in the room near the window. Suddenly he got up jumped over the window-sill and threw himself down into the sweeper's gully. He sustained serious injury to his head and died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide, while of unsound mind.

THE LATE AND PRESENT AMIRS.—In honour of the death of Amir Abdul Rahiman the Amir of Afghanistan Mr. Fajle Ahmed Khan Saheb, the Agent of the Amir in Bombay, held a "Molood Sharif" ceremony on Saturday night at Moozafarabad, Grant Road. A large number of Moulvis and Mahomedans of all sects were present at the performance of the ceremony, which lasted for some hours and at the conclusion, tea, coffee and light refreshments were partaken of.—In honour of the anniversary of the coronation of Amir Habibullakhan, the present Amir, the Bombay agent had issued a large number of invitations for a dinner party for yesterday afternoon at Moozaferabad. After the dinner, speeches were delivered by several Mahomedans, and a resolution of congratulation to the present Amir was adopted on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay, which the agent was requested to forward to Kabul.

USING UNFIT BULLOCKS.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Allarakhia Thavar, a Mahomedan, stood charged with permitting eight bullocks to be employed while in an unfit condition, at the instance of Sherkhan Saidakhan, agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. F. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that on Thursday last Sherkhan arrested five cart drivers at Frere Road for using bullocks, which on account of sores and emaciation were unfit for work. The cart-drivers were placed before Mr. Kmep, who fined four of them Rs. 10 each, and the fifth Rs. 5 and ordered the bullocks to be sent to the Sakarbai Hospital for Animals. The accused in the present case was charged with permitting those unfit bullocks to be employed. It was contended on behalf of the accused that he was not the owner of the bullocks in question. Only the carts belonged to him, while the bullocks were owned by the cart-drivers. The cart-drivers paid the accused four annas a day for using his cart. It further appeared that the accused who was a dealer in bones, had arranged with the cart-drivers to remove bone from Warl Bunder to Frere Bunder, for eleven annas a trip. The accused fed the bullocks and stabled them. For stabling the bullocks cart-drivers paid him Rs. 2-8 per month, while the accused deducted the feeding charges from the cart-drivers earnings. The bullocks were, under the arrangement, exclusively for the use of the accused. One of the cart-drivers deposed that the accused came to the stable almost every day and he was fully aware of the condition of the bullocks. The accused tendered no statement, nor did he call any evidence on his behalf. Counsel for the defence contended that as the drivers had already been fined, the matter he considered "res judicata." It was submitted that section 6 of Act XI of 1890 contemplated that only one punishment should be inflicted under it. His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that the object of section 6 appeared to him to embrace all those who employed or were responsible for the employment of animals unfit for labour. In his opinion the accused was responsible for the employment of the animals, which he stabled and fed. Both the drivers and the bullocks were subject to his orders. The drivers only lived with the animals, all eight of which were in a shocking condition. His Worship in convicting the accused fined him Rs. 50.

THE PHRASE, "TOWERS OF SILENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The voluminous literature produced in Bombay during the past 20 years by the new generation of Zoroastrian "dusturs" ["High Priests," literally regulators] and other young Parsi Orientalists,—all directly inspired by the enthusiasm for Zendic studies and the life-long labours in promoting them, of the venerable Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, "the great lay dustur of the Parsis" of Darmesteter ["Le Zend Avesta," I., vii.]—is at last gradually evolving its inevitable effects in the remarkable intellectual and moral fermentation among the Parsi communities of Western India, one of the most significant symptoms of this ethnical revival being the agitation that is being raised by them for the substitution of the primitive Aryan rite of cremation for the adopted Turanian practice of exposure in the disposal of their dead.

But to-day my simple, or rather my immediate, object is to afford some clue, while I am yet able to do so, to the absolute identification of the authothship of the English phrase, "Towers of silence,' now universally applied to the "dakhmas" ["vault" "place of the dead," "tomb," "coffin," compare Greek "doche" "receptacle," "dochein" ink-"horn," Italian doga "a barrel,"? and "doge," and English dock, conduit,? and duke] or bastion-like edifices, on the gloomy platforms of which the Parsis of the Disruption, whether in India or Persia, have ever laid down the corpses of their departed ones to be torn by devouring jackals and hungry vultures.

When, after 14 years, absence, I returned to Bombay in 1854-5 the local tradition in the mouths of such men as the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the learned Dr. Harkness, and the learned Dr. Richard Tuohill Reid, was that the happy phrase which gives their only halo of spiritual suggestion and serenity to these lugubrious towers was coined by Mr Robert Xavier Murphy. He had originally come out to Bombay as a master under the auspices of the Native Education Society; but being an unusually accomplished classical scholar of great natural abilities, with a special aptitude for acquiring Oriental languages, and a young gentleman of most gracious temper and manners, he was soon recognized as one of those general utility men who are always in request in India, and, in spite of his studious habits, confirmed by his delicacy of constitution, was incontinently used up as a stop-gap in all sorts of posts that happened, from various causes, to fall unexpectedly vacant. In this way he became temporarily editor of the "Bombay Gazette" in 1834, and was entangled in that connection in a heated polemic with the eminent Sanscrit and Persian scholar General Vans Kenaedy, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay. Again, in 1839, on the death of Dr. Brennan, he acted as secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, pending the permanent appointment to the office of Mr. T. J. Scott; and in the same year, and also in consequence of Brennan's death, he did duty as editor of the "Bombay Times" until the memorable coming from Cuper Fife, of the learned Dr. George Buist, the John Delane of Indian journalism, for his wonderful domination over the highest authorities of State, and the most brilliant student of physical science this country ever sent out to India. But Robert Xavier Murphy did not find his proper "metier" in Bombay until, on the death of Mr. John Vaupell in 1852, he was appointed Oriental Translator to the Government. He took up his new duties with the highest hopes of being able to devote a long life to the linguistic and philological researches in which he held all his delight. But within two years he became completely shattered in health, and, idvalided home in 1855, died at Kingstown, Dublin, on February 26, 1857, in the 54th year of his age.

He had already written well, and therefore much, on a variety of Oriental subjects, philological, literary antiquarian, sociological and ethnographical. He was a great authority on the folk-lore of Bombay and it was he who traced out the fact of the island of Bombay excepting the palm-waving tract of Mahim being regarded by the aboriginal Kolis of Western India as the dreadful abode of the souls of all the wicked people who died on the mainland of India—a superstition which explained the habit of the older generation of toddy-drawers of the island from Angrias Colaba across the water, returning to the mainland before nightfall. He is more widely known to students of the history of "the loyal Town and Island of Bombay," by "Murphy's Map," so called from its having been prepared under his direction in 1846. Beside writing in the "Bombay Gazette, Bombay, Times" [now "Times of India]," and the "Journal of the Geographical Society" of Bombay, Murphy contributed largely to "Dublin University Magazine in 1847-48-4 9-50, so far as my observation carries me, and possibly to 1854. I am unfortunately not able, for I am unequal to the fatigue of such mechanical examinations, to refer to the particular article in which the fine figure of speech, "Towers of silence." is first used by him. But, touching the hearts of his readers it at once "caught on"; and not only Englishmen, but Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians, and all Europeans, indeed, now always denominate the dakhmas of the Parsis, Towers of silence. Niebuhr's expression in 1764 is "Cemetery of the Parsis." The contemporary French map [1767] figures the great dakhma on "Ghandy's ground,' but does not name it. Fryer in 1672 describes it in emphatic terms, but does not figure it on his map, and Davies' scrabble of Bombay in 1626, the earliest known attempt at a map of Bombay, shows no trace of it. There is not the slightest doubt of Robert Xavier Murphy's having invented the poetical phrase; for, beside the authorities for the tradition above quoted, I have it on the testimony of one of the regular readers of his proofs, who spoke also of the sensation made by the phrase at the time it was first heard, giving as it did a touch of that magic which spiritualises sense to these altogether repulsive—as they were previously regarded—dakhmas which tower over Breach Candy like the outposts of the nether world. But for Murphy's sake, and for the sake of the phrase itself, one would fain trace it to its actual incunabula in his writing and my hope is that this letter may induce some younger hands than mine to undertake this labour of love.

The phrase would be still more germane to the lofty and striking funereal towers of the belfry type, in which the Achæmenian Persians were wont to entomb their dead; yearly placing on the tops of them all sorts of rich confections and fragrant flowers, on which the spirits of the departed were believed to regale themselves (see Lalla Rookh.) But if instead of returning to burial, a rite the ancient Persians adopted from their Semitic neighbours, the Parsis of Western India revert to cremation, it is to be hopsd they will carry out this most impressive rite on the summits of lofty towers after the model of their ancient puraitheia, for this would invest the rite with the most picturesque solemnity; while we may presume that it was the primitive Aryan rite of cremation that led to its purgative fires being reverenced by the Zoroastrians as the supreme emblem of the all-purifying and all redeeming grace of Ahuramazda throned eternally in his highest Heaven, the Empyrean, Garodemana.—Your etc.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

MOTOR BOAT-SAFETY.

THE way in which some motorists bustle about on their cars, leaving trails of disgusting smoke behind them, is extraordinary. Can it be possible that they are oblivious of the fact, and possibly mutter anathemas on other drivers whose cars are doing the same thing? When ladies wear long and very expensive trains to their dresses, they often look behind them to see that their elegant appendages are showing to advantage and not suffering damage. The trains are, nevertheless, pieces of folly, and an extreme nuisance to other people. In the motor-car the trails of smoke from the exhaust outlet are most unpleasant to anyone in their proximity. A motorist whose car is emitting such smoke must know that he is oiling rather freely. Why, then, does he not occasionally look behind him to see if his exhaust is clean and inoffensive, and not creating umbrage in the minds of the public? This smoky exhaust nuisance is one that must be avoided, and motorists will have to look after this point, as it is one more complaint that seems increasingly liable to be put up against automobiles. It is easy to avoid, and is simply a sign of slovenliness and a don't-care attitude of the driver.

The upkeep of cars is a rather vexed question to owners and prospective purchasers. One hears repeated complaints of the expense of upkeep. Cars are now arrived at a fair standard of reliability so far as working parts are concerned, and the upkeep of the actual machinery of a car should not be much. Valves naturally require grinding and replacing; now and then a spring will cease acting and require renewal; clutch leathers wear away, and several minor pieces of mechanism give out after more or less wear; but all these are not a cause of much expense. The secret of the extent of upkeep expense is that tyres and tyre repairs and renewals swell the amount. Now, when the tyre bill is excessive for a car there must be a reason for it, probably several reasons, and very often people fail to look at the real reasons. They are inclined to blame the tyres, when really they should lay the blame to themselves. Most cars are under-tyred. That is to say the tyres used on a great many cars are much too small in diameter for the weight they have to support and the use they are put to. Then, too, how many people slow up sufficiently for bad roads? Very few. It stands to reason that tyres are bound to wear rapidly and give out when subjected to work under bad conditions. Too many people, also use foreign-made tyres under the impression that English tyres are not so good. This is quite a mistake. There are several notable and excellent makes of English tyres. Take the Dunlop for instance. This tyre is constanly showing up exceedingly well in reliability trials. It is a make that has a great reputation to keep up, and the makers do keep it up by only putting the best materials and workmanship into it. People may say that reliability trials are not altogether a criterion, and that their own experience or that of their friends is different. Let them have tyres more than sufficient in size and strength for the car and passengers, let them use the tyres with some degree of care and discretion and they will find that the cost of upkeep is substantially reduced. Above all, let them use good British-made tyres. They are as good in every way as any foreign tyres. To undertyre a car will always mean trouble, expense and annoyance.

The enthusiasm of the French motor manufacturers for motor-boating seems of late to have undergone a change. At one time the development of the motor-boat industry was considered of as much importance as the development of the motor-car, and motor races on the sea were projected as ambitiously as those on land. The famous transatlantic contest from Havre to New York is fresh in the memory of all. Little boats, 40ft. long, were entered for the run across the ocean. They were to be capable of proceeding at a minimum speed of 30 kilometres an hour, and to carry enough fuel for the journey. A £2,000 prize was offered, and detailed lists of competitors were published. Then suddenly the scheme was droped. Possibly it had occurred to the organisers that in order to run the distance at the speed, even under the most favourable conditions, a vessel would have to take aboard at least 15 tons of petrol which would occupy a space considerably greater than the whole cubic capacity of the hull. It is only a short time since the big Paris-to-the-Sea test was held. No fewer than fifty-four motor-boats were supposed to have been entered, and columns were devoted in the sporting papers to a consideration of their chances, and to booming the spectacular possibilities of the contest. Stands were even erected, and on the appointed day, crowds collected to see the fifty-four vessels start. Only three boats put in an appearance. To satisfy the spectators these "three musketeers," as they were dubbed, started off, but two of them shortly afterwards withdrew.

Motor-boat enthusiast will find that the judge's report, which has just been issued, of the motor-boat reliability trials at Southampton provides interesting reading. The trials were based on the lines of those which took place in the previous year, with the exceptions that an open-sea course was provided, as a test of seaworthiness for the larger vessels, and an extra class was added for sea-going yachts. In addition, steam vessels were also allowed to compete. Thirty-seven vessels were entered, and thirty-three of them put in an appearance. They comprised a very large number of tyres—from an 18ft. yacht's launch to a 60ft. harbour general service vessel, and from a light river launch to a high-powered and fast racing vessel. In the 1904, trials twenty-six boats were entered, and only sixteen competed. On that occasion the vessels were kept running for ten hours continuously on two consecutive days. This year, owing to the roughness of the sea, the trials had to be abandoned half-way through the second day. The half-day's running, however, demonstrated in an expected degree the progress made in Motor-boat construction, and proved that the pitching and rolling in broken water had little effect on the running of the engines.

"Taken as a whole," says the report, "the design and equipment of the boats show a marked advance, many of the features of the boats which competed in last year's trials having been improved upon. The judges, however, note with regret that an important exception to the above was found in the methods of fuel storage and supply in the petrol boats, which, except in one or two notable instances, left much to be desired. The chief defect noted in this respect was the connection between the tank and the carburetter, which in many cases consisted of a small pipe indifferently fitted to the tank, and led unprotected and—in some cases—passing right through the middle of the fore-peak, where it is exposed and liable to damage." After this criticism on the part of the judges, it is interesting to refer back to the judges' report of the similar trials a year previously, and read as follows:—"With regard to the comparative safety of boats fitted with internal combustion engines, it would appear that a large number of makers of the petrol engine do not seem to have sufficiently considered the details necessary for the perfectly safe use of this fuel. Although it would not appear to be difficult to protect the pipes and fittings of the tanks from injury, and the consequent evil effects of leakage, yet, except in one or two cases this has been overlooked."

It is announced officially that the committee of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland has decided not to challenge for the Gordon Bennett Cup next year. This decision is not altogether unexpected, for it has long been known that an influential section of the Automobile Club has been bitterly opposed to motor racing. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the present course of action has not been adopted without the opinions first having been acertained of those persons immediately concerned, namely, the makers. The Gordon Bennet Cup contest had its use, not only from the lessons and experiences of a constructional nature which it afforded, but also because of its international importance. The rival cars, rightly or wrongly, were looked upon as the champions of the countries they represented, and, whilst the winning car brought trade not only to the firm which produced it, but also to all other motor firms in the same country, those nations which were not represented were looked upon internationally as very small fry in the motor world.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1905.

THE NEXT LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

In view of a Dissolution which may come at any time and which may be followed by a Liberal victory, "a Retiring M. P."—by which we gather is meant a present member who does not propose to stand again, rather than a member of a retiring disposition—assumes the mantle of prophecy and foretells the constitution of the next Liberal Government. After ten years of pretty close study of the present Opposition in the House of Commons, he has come to the conclusion that, although they will have a bitter difference about the leadership—whether the premier shall be a "Greater" or a "Lesser Englander" and whether he shall sit in the Upper or Lower House, the subsequent disposition of offices will disclose a Government far stronger than we are often led to expect. If such be the case and there be any possiblity of Mr. Stead's prophecy coming true, they will hold office for a long time, as according to that knowledgeable gentleman in the August number of the "Review of Reviews," there is to be a total strength of 463 Liberals, Labour men and Nationalists against 207 Unionists. These 463 Liberals will decide the question of the leadership and according to the "Pall Mall's" prophet—quite as tame and harmless as he of the "Review of Reviews" the task will take about a week. It will be a soldiers' battle and the more interesting on that account. And when the fight is over they will find that Lord Rosebery has succumbed without a struggle; Lord Spencer will have retired from the competition on account of age and "the man who is not a gentleman" will have become a nobleman, being unanimously elected leader on his own terms—a seat in the those of Lords. The duties of leadership in the Lower House will devolve upon Mr. Asquith. His qualifications are that he has frequently acted as chief spokesman in the Commons for his party in Parliament, that he is quick and courteous, fluent to a fault and full of resource in debate, that he has exactly the cast of mind which goes to make an excellent Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which office he will be named. This, although Mr. Asquith has few personal friends on his own side of the House and is more frequently found in companionship with Unionists than Liberals.

The Ritiring M. P.'s forecast then gives us Mr. Holdane as Lord Chancellor, Lord Tweedmouth as Lord President; Lord Reay as President of the Board of Education, Lord Carrington, Lord Privy Seal; Sir Charles Dilke, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Lloyd George, Home Secretary; Sir E. Grey, in the Lords, as Foreign Secretary; Lord Elgin, War Secretary; Mr. Morley, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Bryce, India Secretary; Lord Aberdeen, Secretary for Scotland; Mr. J. Burns, Secretary of the Board of Trade; Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Local Government Board; Mr. Channing, Board of Agriculture; Mr. H. Gladstone, Post Master General and Sir A. Macdonnell as Chief Secretary for Ireland. These are to have seats in the Cabinet. The Ministers not in the Cabinet are to be Mr. Robertson, Lord Carlisle, Mr. L. V. Harcourt, Mr. J. A. Pease, Captain Sinclair, the Master of Elibank, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna, Captain Norton, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Emmett, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Monson, Lord Beauchamp (as Under Secretary for India), Major Seeley, Mr. Lough, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr Lawson-Walton and Mr. Robson. Thus it will be seen that the acquisition of Lord Curzon by the Liberal party has not been contemplated as a serious probability. That he will ever again throw in his lot with the colleagues who refused to take sides with him is doubtful. Whether he could bring himself to join hands with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and take the Indian Secretaryship, in which office he might roast Lord Kitchener and his successor, is a matter which has already been discussed. But Lord Curzon is unlikely to seek office of any kind for the present and it is far more probable he would join Mr. Chamberlain, if indeed he does not prefer for the next free years to carry a free lance and tilt wheresoever he will. The coming secretary of State for India is he who was once offered the post of Legal Adviser to the Council of India, which Mr. Ilbert accepted, and that is nearest he ever came to close connection with this country, unless we may find more in the claim that is put forward as his behalf, elsewhere, that he is almost the only man "since Noah, who has stood on the top of Ararat and has travelled almost everywhere else that is worth going to." He has special qualifications for the post provided he has to deal with a strong Viceroy, for he is able to make a good speech, a vague and inconclusive one—both with a strong special Scotch accent, a capital thing on an Indian Budget night, or in dictating correspondence with a self-willed Viceroy.

Some other of the prognostications are equally noteworthy. Take for instance that of Lord Elgin as Secretary of State for War. The Army might be abolished altogether, under such a Minister. Sir Antony Macdonnell as Chief Secretary for Ireland would be excellent. We have never ceased to regret that malignant influences kept him out of the Governorship of Bombay. But it is not clear why the Foreign Secretaryship need be held by a Peer and that if you have not a peer suitable for the office you must raise a commoner specially to the peerage. However, the prophet declares that this official must be a peer, inasmuch as the nature and duties of his department should absolve him from constant attendance in the House of Commons. So, they propose to elevate Sir Edward Grey, a man they would very badly want in the Commons, to keep up the tone of the party in power. There would be many claimants for the loaves and fishes in the event of a Liberal victory and there would be much disappointment and disaffection when the distribution was made known. There are many reasons to recommend the bulk of these suggestions, though, undoubtedly one, or two, besides the Indian Secretaryship and the War Office, border on the grotesque. Sir Charles Dilke's office could only have been more humorous if they had put him in for the Colonies, but he is an acknowledged expert on service affairs and that might console the Navy though his reputation as an Imperialist has been considerably damaged. Mr. Morley as Colonial Secretary would cause an occasional diversion we imagine; but the "prophet" would have the "Little Englander" put into that office in the hope that intimate acquaintance with the Colonies would convert him into an Imperialist. Ireland gets overlooked again, as a matter of course, except for Sir Antony who is more Anglo-Indian than Irish after all, and the writer apologises for finding no billet for Lord Crewe, Lord Burghclere or Mr. Buxton. This was because he intended Lord Crewe to follow Lord Curzon in India, Lord Burghclere to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Buxton, High Commissioner in South Africa. Trifling little obstacles will come in the way of the fulfilment of prophecy, but we agree that the Unionists would have to furbish up their weapons to encounter such a Ministry as is here foretold.

THE HONG-KONG FLOUR TRADE.

An event which will have a considerable influence on the Chinese import of flour from America is reported by the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Hong-Kong. This is the foundation of a large flour mill under the title of the Hongkong Milling Company. This step is considered in Hongkong commercial circles as certain to bring about a great development in trade and no small profit to the shareholders. Until now Hongkong and Southern China were entirely dependent for flour on the mills of the United States and Canada, and the export of flour intended for China from these two countries reached a huge figure in late years. Just like petroleum American flour is in general demand with the Chinese people and sells freely far in the interior of the Middle Kingdom. In the year 1903, 535 009 piculs of American flour, worth 2,077,870 Haikwan taels were imported into the Chinese districts neighbouring Hongkong. Hongkong capitalists, observing the ever-increasing imports of this commodity decided to erect a flour mill themselves and they started a company with a capital of one million Mexican dollars for the purpose. Mr. A. H. Kennick was chosen director, he had been the agent in Hongkong of the most important American mills and had had himself a large share in the development of the flour trade with Hongkong. The undertaking has been planned on large lines; a fine slice of land has been acquired in the village of Chung Kwoon-O on the continent facing Hongkong on which the mill is to be built at the extreme end of what is known as the Junk-bay, north of the eastern entrance to the harbour. The foundations of the mill have been laid and eighteen months will see it at work. The land on which it is built borders the sea for a considerable length, and the water has there a depth of 26 feet so large steamers can come right up, to unload corn or load with flour. The mill's production will be 8000 sacks of flour daily, or monthly 240,000. It will be driven by electricity, and for this the close vicinity of the Chung-Kwoon-O and its numerous waterwheels will supply the necessary power. The water will be retained in a reservoir with a capacity of 450 million gallons, and from there it will be led over a fall of 325 feet to the mill where it will drive the dynamos. Although this waterpower is considered ample for the requirements of the mill, a petroleum engine will also be set up in case of any failure or disturbance in this power.

The architect of the mill states that even in dry seasons the water-power available will be sufficient as it will give at the very least 600 horse power. The command of such a fine supply of power will not only cheapen the cost of production, but will enable the mill to compete with the imports of foreign flour. The personnel of the establishment will consist of about 300 Europeans and Chinese and the company is in treaty with an expert in Edinburg with a view to engaging him as miller for the new establishment. The machinery comes partly from England, partly from the United States and the construction of the building is in the hands of the Hongkong architects, Leigh and Orange. The Company propose to supply flour to Hongkong and the neighbouring districts of Southern China. The requisite wheat they hope to draw from the Canton Delta and many other parts of South China, also from the Yangtsekiang districts, the corn field of China. It will be interesting to note what measures the American mills that hitherto have had a monopoly in supplying China with flour, will adopt in face of the new departure. They will probably make it difficult for the new mill to cover the local demand, and consequently a large share of the trade would still remain in the hands of American mills. In order to utilise the refuse of the flour, the company intend to start pork rearing and a slaughter-house which can dispose of 20,000 pigs. The company expects that this departure will be a very profitable one since pork is the principal food of the Chinese people and its price, in comparison with that of all other articles of consumption, in consequence of the primitive methods of rearing followed by the Chinese and the rapid growth of the population of Hongkong, is constantly rising. The Company expects to be able to sell pork six cents a pound cheaper than at present.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.

The fact that the Bill for the amendment of the Married Women's Property Act, after passing through the House of Lords, has failed to receive any notice in the Commons has caused a good deal of disappointment to the legal profession in England. Solicitors have long been anxious for it to pass into law, and even the timid Bar Council recently ventured to pass a vote in favour of this much-needed reform. The Lord Chancellor himself introduced the Bill in the Lords. The present state of the law which the Bill sought to amend puts a serious difficulty in the way of married women acting as executors or trustees when freehold or leasehold property is involved, since they are unable to convey land except with their husbands' concurrence, according to the old red tape procedure in vogue before the Married Women's Property Act, 1883. Between 1883 and 1896 the general opinion among solicitors—an opinion shared by many barristers—was that married women had the same power to dispose of lands which they held in trust without their husbands' concurrence as of lands to which they were beneficially entitled, and numbers of conveyances were executed on this supposition. In 1896 Mr. Justice North decided that the Married Women's Property Act of 1882 had no application to the case of married women trustees of land, and as a consequence that the deeds drawn on the contrary supposition were wrong. The decision, which has been a terrible nuisance to the legal profession as well as a gross injustice to married women, is based on a narrow and literal construction of the Act, which was very badly drawn, though on strict legal grounds it is difficult to object to it.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener has abandoned his trip into Kulu.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably meet some time next month to pass the formal bill amending Court Fees. No other business will be transacted during the current season of Government.

We understand that at the General meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the Chairman will ask the assent of the members to a telegram being sent from the meeting to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, expressing regret at Lord Curzon's approaching departute and thanking him for his brilliant services to the country.

Some of the Indian journals have published news in their columns to the effect that the vault of the apartment of Topcapoo Palace at Constantinople—wherein was placed the sacred mantle of the Prophet—had fallen owing to violent rain and hail which fell lately in that city. We have good authority for stating that the news in question is wholly unfounded.

Plague returns for the week ending the 19th instant show 1,840 deaths, of which 1,264 occurred in the Bombay Presidency, 140 in Mysore State, 99 in Burma, 92 in the Madras Presidency, 38 in Bengal, 31 in the Punjab, and a similar number in the United Provinces.

It is a curious fact that the Punjab birthrate is now lower than that of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Bengal. This low average birth-rate is attributed to the effects of plague. On the other-hand there seems to be good ground for the conclusion that the infant population remains unaffected by plague, but the matter is one which can hardly be definitely settled without more detailed examination.

Captain Parker, who had been acting as A.-D.-C. to Lord Ampthill for some time, has rejoined his Regiment, the 73rd Highlanders. He accompanied H. E. the Governor to Hyderabad and took leave of the party at Wadi on the return journey.

Matilda Jane Ayres, a beautiful Kentucky woman of thirty-three, has just married her ninth husband. From the eight other men, all of whom died violent deaths, Matilda inherited an aggregate fortune of £100,000. She first married at the age of sixteen, and had five husband, in seven years. The ninth, she declares, is her first love. Good luck to him!

From a note by Mr. J. N. Robertson on the coal mines of India, it appears that there was a reduction in the number of mines at work between 1903 and 1904, the figures being 302 in the former year and 293 in the latter. The lion's share of coal mines belongs, of course, to Bengal which had 256 at work last year as compared with 279 in the previous year. Since 1901, the number of coal mines in work in Bengal, has diminished by 61, but the aggregate output has steadily increased.

One of the mysteries connected with the military controversy is the identity of the officer referred to by the Secretary of State in his telegram of the 1st August. Mr. Brodrick then said that he hoped to telegraph his name very shortly but later telegrams showed that the original decision had been modified, for the Secretary of State expressed his willingness to consider any names put forward jointly by Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. One idea is that Major-General Sir J. Wolff Murray, Master-General of Ordnance and Fourth Military Member of the Army Council, might have been the officer whose name was never disclosed. Be this as it may, the successor to Sir Edmond Elles must shortly be nominated, and we doubt if the selection will fall upon any one actually in India at the present time.

The Mahomedan citizens of Bombay, in a meeting held on Saturday last, resolved to celebrate the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to this city in a befitting manner, in co-operation with the views of the public meeting held in the Town Hall the other day. At the adjourned meeting held in Mozaferabad on Saturday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, it was resolved that a general public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay should be held to voice the feelings of the community with reference to the visit of T. R. H. to this country, and that the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee be requested to preside at that meeting. It was further resolved that all arrangements in connection with the holding of the geneeal meeting be carried out by the same honorary secretaries and the leading signatories to the circular convening last Saturday's meeting, under the supervision of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

It will, we fancy, writes the "Pioneer," be news to many that Sir Henry Irving just narrowly escaped coming to India in his younger days. He was, it appears, employed in the London office of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., and in the course of a highly interesting autobiographical sketch of himself, the veteran actor says:—"I cannot recall any special handling of books. The firm exported all kinds of wares, and I sat on a stool and wrote invoices. It would be pleasant and romantic to say that in this occupation I caught a spark from Shakespeare but stern veracity bids me forbear." Young Brodribb for that was his original name was on the point of being dispatched to Thacker's branch in India, for the firm had a good opinion of their clerk. But the future actor declined the appointment, and soon afterwards was studying acting with Mr. Hoskins, and later on was introduced to Phelps, who offered him an engagement on the stage.

During the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Tuesday, says the "Statesman", the opinion was expressed that the scheme for the Partition of Bengal had been knocked on the head. We earnestly hope this is true, but it would be a foolish and possibly a fatal thing for the opponents of Partition to rest on that assurance. There can be no doubt whatever as to what ought to be the fate of the scheme. It is Lord Curzon's scheme, and Lord Curzon is going. It is approved by Sir Andrew Fraser as alike necessary and beneficent, and yet Sir Andrew Fraser has revealed his inability to say a word in its defence. It was accepted in ignorance by the Home Government and Mr. Brodrick has given his promise to the House of Commons that fuller information shall be laid upon the table. These facts alone should suffice to make an end of the Partition scheme, or at all events to insure its suspension until the Imperial Government has been supplied with all available information and until Parliament has had an opportunity of a full debate upon a question affecting more than 80 millions of the subjects of the Crown.

OUR NEW VICEROY.

LORD MINTO'S WORK IN CANADA.

A CANADIAN APPRECIATION.

When, less than a year ago, Lord Minto, the Viceroy-designate of India, laid down the vicegral sceptre of Canada, after six years' successful reign, says the Lahore paper, a Canadian publicist penned the following appreciation of his Lordship's Governor-Generalship. Every sentence of which is of interest at the present time:—

To-day at Quebec the Earl of Minto takes leave of Canada and brings to a close his six years occupancy of the Viceregal position in the greatest self-governing dependency of the Empire. For the last few weeks, his Excellency and Lady Minto have been the objects of a series of Demonstrations of kindly feeling in nearly all the large centres of the Dominion, which prove how sincerely cordial are the relations which have been established between themselves and the Canadian people of all races, religious denominations, and political parties. It is admitted on all hand, in Canada that they have done well and acceptably the work given to their hands, and when returning to England they have a right to conceive not only the approbation of the Sovereign whom they have represented, but of the English people, who, if they understand their relation to the great Empire to which they belong, cannot be too grateful for work which has strengthened rather than weakened the bonds, at once delicate and yet strangely strong, which bind together British people around the world. It is no new story. Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Derby, and Lord Aberdeen are all public men still alive and actually engaged in affairs who have filled the same position and by different methods and in varying degree have upheld the dignity of the Crown and represented the traditions of our British system of Government in the Dominion. And, passing beyond living statesmen the name of Lord Dufferin will occur to every body as typical of what potentiality of influence lies behind the position of a Viceroy over a country which is at once a colony, a vast dominion, and a daughter nation, whose rapid rise to greatness must soon apply new tests to our whole system of national organization. A few days after Lord Minto arrives in England, Lord Grey sails to take up the post vacated by his brother-in-law. He may look forward to a welcome as cordial as is the farewel given to his relatives, and he may well feel inspired to employ every faculty he possesses to justify once more the political expedient adopted by no other nation than our own—that of furnishing from the motherland a constitutional head for the free governments of young democracies, thus adapting the traditions of an old country to the needs of a new in the confident hope that it will prove for the advantage of both.

The occasion of the return of Lord Minto furnishes a fair opportunity for British people to consider the singular character of this link between themselves and the branches of their race abroad. It is quite without a parallelled among other nations. Spain and Portugal sent out Viceroys under a system which went far to break up large colonial Empires. Germany, Russia, France, and, lately, America, send men from the home centre to rule dependencies, but none of them got as the heads of free Governments. The Viceroys or Governors sent to India and our own Crown Colonies go to carry out a more or less absolute control under the Indian or Colonial Office.

The position of Governor-General of a country like Canada is something quite different. A better illustration of its peculiarity and of the interesting and responsible range of its influence could scarcely be found than in the Canadian career of Lord Minto. The six years during which he has acted as Governor-General have been eventful ones for Canada, whether viewed with regard to internal development or Imperial relations. They have covered a period of prosperity unexampled in its previous history. The trade and revenue of the country have increased by leaps and bounds. Both must be fully 50 per cent. greater than they were at the beginning of the period. An immense tide of immigration has begun to pour into the West vastly interessing food production in that fertile region, and so feeding the railway systems and stimulating industry of every kind from the Pacific to the Atlantic. A large mining population has settled in the Klondike district, and the social organization of a very mixed population has been successfully carried out there under very peculiar conditions. In addition to the ordinary increase of transportation facilities, which keep pace in all parts of the country with the growth of population and production, a vast new trans-Continental railway system has been undertaken at an estimated public expense of 60,000,000 dols. This system opens up another enormous area of virgin territory will furnish a competing line to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and above all, secures over Canadian soil an improved, if still not entirely adequate outlet for the riches of the West, much of which had drifted to American ports.

Problems of many kinds are incident to growth so rapid as this Policies with far-reaching consequences are to be determined. The vast expenditure of money and the exploitation of new territories offer temptations to political corruption as well as opportunities for its indulgence. Canada has not yet shaken itself free from such anxieties. The struggle for power between contending parties is keen. From his official position a Governor-General sees the inner working of the whole machine of Parliament and Government. He has a right to the fullest information in regard to all State transactions which require his confirmation. He can measure the difficulties of a Premier in restraining erratic colleagues while maintaining his party influence.

He is more free to travel over the country and, as Lord Minto has done to an unprecedents extent, study all its aspects than even Cabinet Ministers who are tied to their official duties; mingling freely with all parties, he is in a way to hear all sides of public opinion. While bound to give his full political confidence to the party in power, which furnishes him with his official advisers, he must at the same time aim at being in friendly touch with the Opposition, on terms which would make it easily possible for them to come into the same relation of personal confidence. Placed in such a position a man of honesty, good sense, and tact must necessarily exercise a great influence even on affairs where a Ministry or Parliament must finally decide. He can set his face against manifest jobbery. His advice or warning becomes valuable to a Government, and, above all, to a Prime Minister. Lord Minto is known to have been on terms of personal friendship with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it cannot be doubted that the advice of a cool-headed man holding himself aloof from party must often have been useful to one living necessarily in the heated atmosphere of party strife. The strong terms used by Sir Wilfrid in moving the Parliamentary address at the close of the Session bore every evidence of complete sincerity and showed that he valued the prudent friend as well as the impartial Governor-General. The same testimony was borne by the leaders of the Opposition, In Canada, as in England, the constitutional head of the State may even in internal affairs be a legitimate force and no mere figure-head. His duties may be almost as difficult to define as those of a Sovereign. The limits of active interference are pretty clearly laid down; the limits of legitimate influence are vague, and depend in no slight degree on personality.

In all our self-governing countries the will of the people is and must be supreme. But between this sovereign will and its formal expression lie many things—the ballot-box, Parliament, the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, the Governor-General. The purity of the ballot-box, the freedom of discussion in Parliament, the strength and harmony of a Ministry, the unyielding honesty of a Prime Minister, the tact combined with vigilant oversight on the part of a Governor-General may all profoundly affect the final result. Perhaps under our constitutional system the last factor is not the least.

But besides these internal problems the last six years have brought up in Canada various questions of wide Imperial interest requiring delicate and diplomatic treatment. Within this period the South African war has come and gone. Few questions in the later politics of the Empire have had a more critical bearing upon the national position than Canada's attitude towards this war.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

NO DEVELOPMENTS.

JAPAN INSISTS ON INDEMNITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Portsmouth says that the merican Ambassador's audience with the Tsar although not satisfactory left the door open. It appears that the Tsar's principal objection to the Japanese compromise was the insertion of the price of the repurchase of Sakhalin.

It is understood that President Roosevelt is now endeavouring to secure the acceptance of his proposals of the 23rd instant, leaving the price open for future adjustment.

On receipt of a telegram from Baron Komura, an important Conference took place at Tokio to-day between M. Katsura and the Marquis Ito.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

There is no development of the situation at Portsmouth U. S.

The Russian attitude is unchanged and Japan has made no fresh proposals.

It is understood President Roosevelt is continuing his endeavours.

The American Ambassador at St. Petersburg conferred with Count Lamsdorff this afternoon.

The Conference met at Portsmouth U. S. to-day, and adjourned after sitting an hour and a half until Monday afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it is understood the Japanese Government adheres inflexibly to the demand for an indemnity.

The Japanese newspapers vehemently protest against any yielding.

LONDON, 27 Aug.

The adjournment of the Peace Conference is regarded as a hopeful sign.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Anarchism Active.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The report of the Police Department admits that the situation in the Riga District is exceedingly critical. The revolutionary anarchist movement in the Baltic Provinces has developed quickly in the last few months, and the agitators have supplied arms to the peasants.

THE COMING FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Trade Paralysed.

The export of grain from the Russian Black Sea ports is paralysed, the Government retaining all rolling stock for troop transport purposes, also in view of feeding the population in twenty-eight Provinces in Central Russia, where famine is imminent.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Dissolution of the Union.

LONDON, Aug. 25,

Sweden has appointed delegates to negotiate with the Norwegian delegates for the dissolution of the union.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

The Financial Control.

Six Powers have nominated members to control the financial administration of Macedonia and the Ambassadors will submit their names immediately to the Porte.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Vacillation of the Sultan.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador in Paris to-day, handed to M. Rouvier, the reply of Germany to the French proposals regarding Morocco.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Moorish Government has replied to the representations of the French Envoy declining to release the French Algerian subject and repudiating French jurisdiction, but it is believed the Sultan will yield at the last moment.

GUNBOATS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

To Stop Smuggling.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Teheran published at St. Petersburg says that Persia is negotiating for the purchase of two gunboats with a view to stopping smuggling in the Persian Gulf which has recently been uncontrollably active.

MR. LONG AT BRISTOL.

Government and Lord Curzon.

Mr. Long, speaking at Bristol, said nobody regretted more than the Government the resignation of Lord Curzon. The country must suspend judgment until in possession of all the facts and then the verdict will be that his Lordship's retirement was due to no fault and no unfairness on the part of Government.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The Australians have beaten Kent by an innings and 35 runs.

Warwick has beaten Hants by ten wickets.

The matches between York and Essex, Surrey and Worcester and Lancashire and Middlesex were drawn.

LORD CURZON AND THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

LORD KITCHENER'S EXPLANATIONS.

FURTHER RECRIMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Long and highly controversial papers containing the following are published here in Simla :—

(1) Extract from the published telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated August 10th. (2) Memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, dated August 17th, with an appendix containing a note by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated July 28th, and frequently referred to in the memorandum, (3) The Minute by H. E. the Viceroy, dated August 23rd.

The following preface is added :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having urgently requested that the accompanying statements by him of his proposals concerning the new form of military administration should be published without delay the following correspondence which includes the reply of his Excellency the Viceroy is communicated to the press under the authority of the Secretary of State :—

The papers explain Lord Kitchener's protest in the recently published telegraphic correspondence against Lord Curzon's summary (vide telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 16th instant) of Lord Kitchener's proposals for the initiation of the new Military reorganisation scheme. Lord Kitchener's memorandum points out that the summary "not only seriously misrepresents the proposals, I have actually put forward, but even attributes to me others which I have nowhere brought forward." The general opinion of the protest is to show that what Lord Kitchener has asked for is less comprehensive than would ordinarily be gathered from the Viceroy's summary. That, in fact, he (Lord Kitchener) has asked for less in the way of powers and staff than may have appeared.

The two most important points relate to—(1) the new Financial Secretary to the Government of India ; and (2) the functions of the new Supply Member.

Lord Curzon represented Lord Kitchener as asking that the Army Department should contain a branch of the Finance Department under a new Civilian Financial Secretary to Government with two Assistant Secretaries.

Lord Kitchener in this connection writes as follows :—"I must specially protest against the whole of paragraph 6 of the summary. I have put forward no proposals whatever as regards the new financial arrangements. These were drawn up by Mr. Meyer and Mr. Baker in the Finance Department and were submitted to and approved of by the Viceroy before I was even permitted to know the details. In my note on which the summary purports to be based, I accepted those arrangements subject to certain minor modifications. My only connection with the very large establishment proposed by Mr. Baker for the branch of the Finance Department has been to suggest certain reductions. I have not asked for a separate financial adviser, but only that the Deputy Secretary in the new branch may be available to assist me in the exercise of the powers which, contrary to my own inclinations, have been conferred on me. So far as I am aware no one has proposed that this new branch of the Finance department should form part of the Army Department. Certainly I have not done so, and Mr. Baker has been most careful to safeguard its complete subordination to himself. I must, therefore, altogether repudiate paragraph 6 as a respresentation of any proposal of mine."

The Viceroy's reply to this is contained in following paragraph :—"The Commander-in-Chief objects to paragraph 6 of the summary about the proposed branch of the Finance Department in the new Army Department on the ground that the proposals are not his, but were drawn up by Messrs. Meyer and Baker and approved of by me before he had even been permitted to know the details. This is an incorrect version of the facts. These proposals can hardly be distasteful to the C. I. C. since they are reproduced almost exactly from the proposal originally submitted by him in his published minute of 1st January 1905 in which he wrote as follows:—"A Financial Secretary is also essential to deal with finance, with audit and accounts and with contracts. He should be nominated by the Finance Department of the Government of India and be their representative in the War Department." The proposals which the Commander-in-Chief now repudiates represent, indeed, an endeavour on the part of the Government of India as far as possible to meet his own views. So, far from originating in the Finance Department it is on record in a note by the Finance Member that they were drawn up in accordance with what were understood to be the views of the Commander-in-Chief, views which were communicated by him both to the Finance Member and to myself, and the only substantial difference between the original form and the later form was that the Commander-in-Chief desired the continuous services of Mr. Meyer while in the interests of the Finance Department of which he had recently been appointed Secretary I was only prepared to lend that officer in the desire to accommodate the Commander-in-Chief for one year."

Regarding the Viceroy's statement that Lord Kitchener proposed that the Supply Member should not criticise the opinions recorded by the Commander-in-chief on Military questions. Lord Kitchener writes :—

"I must strongly protest against the statement in paragraph 11 of the summary that I have proposed that the Military Supply Member should be prevented from criticising the opinions recorded by the Commander-in-Chief on Military questions. I accept to its full extent the ruling of the Secretary of State in paragraph 2 of his telegram of the 14th of July, and I recognise, therefore, that like all the members of Council, the Military Supply Member must advise the Viceroy on any question on which he is invited to do so, whether that question be a Military one or not, but I also recognise the limitation imposed in the last sentence of the same paragraph which deprives the Military Supply Member of any claim to be consulted about, or vote on, questions brought forward by me which is not shared by all the members of Council. When therefore it was proposed to appoint a special Assistant Secretary to the Military Supply Department, whose sole duty was to be to work up Army Department cases which might be submitted by the Viceroy for the opinion of the member in charge of the Military Supply Department, I was necessarily bound to protest against what I could not but recognise as a violation both of the letter and the spirit, of the Secretary of State's orders in that a special claim to be consulted on my proposals was not shared by other members of the Council which would thus have been created and a special machinery would have to be provided for the purpose. The paragraph, however, which has been telegraphed home cannot have been understood in this sense by the Secretary of State to whom it can have conveyed no other meaning than that I desired to disregard his orders."

Lord Curzon's reply is contained in the following paragraph :—"The Commander-in-Chief strongly protests against the statement in paragraph (11) that he objects to the Military Supply Member criticising the opinions recorded by himself on Military questions. He recognises that the new member may "advise" the Viceroy on any question, but he denies that he will have any claim 'to be consulted about or note on questions or proposals brought forward by him, which is not shared by all the members of Council.' His Excellency here commits himself to two statements which it is my duty to contest. In the first place it has been expressly recognized by His Majesty's Government (vide the proposals of the Government of India contained in the published telegram of 6th July, which were accepted by His Majesty's Government) that 'the Military Supply Member shall be available for official consultation by the Viceroy on all Military questions without distinction and not only upon questions of general policy or when cases are marked for Council 'and that 'upon submission of any case from either the Army or the Military Supply Department, the Viceroy should, if he deems it necessary, refer it to the head of the other department for advice'—words which I may add in passing were drafted by the Commander-in-Chief himself. His Excellency appears to me, therefore, to be now departing from an explicit understanding entered into by him. Secondly, my remark that he objected to criticisms from the Military Supply Member is directly based upon the statement contained in paragraph 15 of his memorandum of July 28th, that he objected to the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Department of Military Supply as an Official Private Secretary to the new Member, because it would 'amount in essence to the creation of a new Military Department for the express purpose of reconsidering and criticising the opinion recorded by the Commander-in-Chief on Military questions. Further I had the best of reasons for knowing that the views contained in this paragraph represented the final convictions of the Commander-in-Chief."

Lord Curzon concludes as follows :—"I have now referred to the whole of the charges of 'serious misrepresentation' which the Commander-in-Chief has directed against the summary of his proposals telegraphed by me to the Secretary of State and I have substantiated every paragraph of that summary. It only remains for me to add that the detailed argument in which I have now been compelled to indulge appears to me to have conclusively established the truth of the conclusions in the same telegram to the Secretary of State. I deduced from the facts that they were under the organisation proposed by the Commander-in-Chief all power would be concentrated in the hands of Army head-quarters that the Military Supply Department would be reduced to impotence, that the creation of the Military Supply Member would be an unpardonable waste of public money and that it would be better to dispense with the department and the member altogether."

[A portion of the above message appeared in our issue of Saturday morning.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following telegrams among many others have been received by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

From Secretary, Trades Association, Rangoon : "I am desired by this Association to express to his Excellency their sympathy and regret in the circumstances attending his resignation."

From Secretary, European Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta : "The President and Council of the Defence Association on behalf of the members desire to express their sincere regret at your Excellency's resignation, their complete sympathy with the position, your Excellency has taken up and their high appreciation of the exceptional services your Excellency has rendered to the Indian Empire."

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Upper India Cawnpore, has telegraphed to the Viceroy on behalf of the Committee and members of that body :—"I beg respectfully to a tender their extreme regret at the termination of your office as Viceroy of India and to applaud and thank you for the great services you have rendered to this country its commerce and its people."

The following telegram has been sent for Bombay :—

To the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla.

Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.

Committee Bombay Millowners' Association deeply regret the incidents that have led to his Excellency's resignation, and beg to express their hearty appreciation of the sympathetic and active interest, he has always evinced in promoting the welfare of the country's Industries and Commerce."

(Signed) SASSOON J. DAVID,
Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.

Telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

"The Viceroy is much gratified to receive the complimentary message of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and to know that they entertain so kindly a feeling towards the work which he has endeavoured to carry out in India."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The Sunday vernacular newspapers of Bombay contain long comments on the resignation of Lord Curzon. The 'Indian Spectator' : A brilliant Viceroyalty comes to a tragic close, and the tragic element is deepened by the apprehension that the historian of the future will be unable to realise the sufficiency of the cause of Lord Curzon's resignation. It is difficult to believe that the Secretary of State's refusal to appoint a particular officer to the Viceregal Council was the sole as it was the immediate, cause of Lord Curzon's resignation. There seems to be nothing unreasonable in the procedure adopted by his Majesty's Government. But evidently there was a suspicion on either side, for which we must hold Mr. Brodrick responsible. For he did not inform Lord Curzon of General Barrow's lack of sympathy with the new arrangement until after his Excellency had already tendered his resignation.

The "Rast Goftar" :—It is a misfortune to India that its great Viceroy leaves office at a period when its administrative affairs are most in need of his masterful personality and sagacious guidance, to guard it from falling a victim to a policy of rank despotism and military dictatorship.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" : But now we have seen the end. Lord Curzon has fallen. Retributive justice has cruelly avenged herself on him for all his past sins of omission and commission in his unrestrained and irresponsible autocracy. He played the role of Ceasar and Ceasar-like he has fallen.

The "Gujarati" : An almost desperate attempt is being made to whip up public sympathy for Lord Curzon in his present fallen condition. These frantic efforts are too transparent to deceive the sober, the wary and the experienced. They are evidently intended to confound the real issue and to make out that Lord Curzon has been a great benefactor of India and that as such he deserves public sympathy and recognition. A Viceroy who has more than any of his predecessors played the role of a veritable autocrat towards a helpless people in the full plenitude of his power is not entitled to expect special sympathy from the same people. To us it is not at all surprising that a vainglorious autocrat like his Excellency with his inordinate love of pomp and power has been worsted by autocrats with higher authority and prestige. He has fallen a victim to the irresistible forces of the same defiant autocracy which he ruthlessly employed for repressing a people without any power.

The "Indu Prakash" : The mind of Bengal is evidently too unhinged to appreciate the gravity of the issues involved in the series of incidents which have brought down the fall of their archenemy. And even in other parts of India there is not at present sufficient sense of proportion, sufficient balance of judgment to perceive that even relief from a Viceroy of the Curzon type may be brought too dearly. We have no desire to defend Lord Curzon and in these column no attempt was made to spare his Lordship in regard to all those measures of repression and retrogression which will ever keep bitter the memories of his mischivous viceroyalty.

LORD CURZON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public mind of India is very much agitated over some of the measures of Lord Curzon's administration. Even some of the leaders of Indian public opinion are not at the present moment the happy possessors of imperturbability that ought to be their friend in moments of intense provocation. Alas ! It is a pity that this has happened at a time coincident with Lord Curzon's resignation. This incident calls for an ideal calm of mind. The object of their bitterly hostile and adverse criticism is humiliated—if glory can be termed humiliation—in a fight against the threatening militarism of the near future which is hateful to every Indian.

Under these circumstances, the people are at a loss to decide upon the attitude they should adopt towards Lord Curzon. In my view it is unjust to refuse this brilliant and energetic intellect that measure of sympathy and support which are his due. The battle he has fought is no mean one. He has fought for a constitutional point whose importance outdoes the collective weight of all the problems that the Indian people are trying to solve. Let us therefore shake off the excitement that has got possession of our minds and re-establish that calm which can alone direct us wisely and well. Let public meetings be projected at various places with a view to express our sympathy with Lord Curzon, and let us record our emphatic approval of the courageous course, he has adopted with utter disregard for the attractions of office—attractions that have proved too powerful for those who have thrust upon him his resignation.—Yours, &c.,

X.

BOMBAY CHARITY DISPUTE.

CAVEL WINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the Calcutta High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Bodilly, presiding over one of the Original Side courts, delivered judgment in the case of A. B. Miller vs. F. J. Furgusson which was an application on behalf of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, for the payment to him as trustee of the Barretto Charity School at Bombay, of the sum of Rs. 99,000 now lying in the hands of the Official Trustee. Notice of his claim was given on May 31st 1902. A rival claim was filed on May 22nd 1903, by Mr. Wilson on behalf of the Bombay Education Society, who claim to be entitled to the sum in dispute as assignees of the Bombay Charity Schools. Judgment was in favour of the Charity School at Cavel.

A NEW LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a Railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Amritsar on the N.-W. Railway to Patti, a length of 26·85 miles.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court are notified :—The Hon Mr. Kensington to be a Judge, the Hon. Mr. Johnstone to be first temporary additional Judge, Mr. Rattigan, Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, to be second temporary additional Judge, Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to be third temporary additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mr. Lal Chand Rai Bahadur, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, to be fourth temporary additional Judge of that Court.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

To-day was a bad day for the punters, only one favourite came to the front. The attendance was very good and the racing was excellent.

The following are the results :—

The Losers' Handicap—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs 200; third Rs 100. A Handicap for Horses which have never won race value Rs 900 or over. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b e g Apology 8st 13lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant 8st ..... Molson 2
Mr John Morris ch aus g Amyas 8st 10lbs ..... Evans 3
Mr J C Galstaun's bl e g Dirty Boy 8st 3lbs Robinson 4

Also ran :—Blue Blood, Spirea, Hyacinth, Koko, Lady of Quality.

Betting :—4 to 1 Apology, and Spirea, 5 to 1 Jubilant, 6 to 1 Hyacinth, 8 to 1 Dirty Boy, 20 to 1 Amyas;

Time—1 min 17 1-5 secs,

The New Arab Maiden Plate—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1904. 14 hands to carry 9st. W I Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 150, or over: one 5lbs; twice 10lbs.; offence, 18lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch h l Ajax 9st 2lbs ..... Ramad 1
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Girjistan 7st 13lbs Southall 2
Mr Kelso's b a h Dayar 8st 2lbs ..... Native 3
Mr Toolsidas Tippal's b a h Practical 8st 8lbs Lansdowne 4

Also ran :—Ashroff, Afghanistan, Court Martial Admiral Togo Manchuria, Tindate, Ponjard, Secretary, Darby, Mumbra, Sir Robert, Victoria Cross, Nadim.

Betting—3 to 2 against Darby, 4 to 1 Girjistan, 7 to 1 Poniard, Sir Robert and Ajax, 10 to 1 Tindate long odds the rest,

Time—1 min. 25 3-5 secs.

The Sydney Plate—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr E C Rameshaw's br aus m Wakeful 8st 2lbs Southall 1
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia, 9st Robinson 2
Mr R R S' bl aus g Comeback 9st 3lbs...Melson 3
Mr P B Avasia's g aus g Bestman 11 8st 6lbs A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Gun Metal, Vexra, Idleness, Arditi Koko, Footlight by Picture,

Betting—2 to 1 against Matalgia, 3 to 1 Comeback 4 to 1 Koko, 8 to 1 Wakeful, 15 to 1 Footlight Picture and Bestman.

Time—1 min. 32 4-5 secs.

The All Horse Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs 100. A High Weight handicap for Horse. Distance—1 Mile.

Mr R R S's b aus g Chassepot 8st 9lbs...Ames 1
Messrs Avasia and Bleach's br e g Testwood 8st 3lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Mr L S Allen's b aus m Caroline 6st 9lbs Melson 3
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Sainte Marquise 8st 5lbs ..... Robinson 4

Also ran :—Dulcimer, Loch Clievaden, Thomond, Blue Blood, Riverside II, Prestwick.

Betting :—Evens Chassepot, 5 to 2 Testwood, 3 to 1 St. Marquise, 6 to 1 Prestwick, 6 to 1 Blue Blood, 10 to 1 the rest.

Time—1 min 46secs,

The New Lawn Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1903. Distance,—1 Mile.

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Cicero 8st 12st—Foster 1
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Saheb 7st 2lbs Melson 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 8st 10lbs..... C B Mahomed 3
Mr F E Dharwad's b a h Young Kaiser 7st 3lbs A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Vasco, Young Cardigan, St Gatien Sweet William, Sans Souci, Beyroot, Young Mosumma,

Betting :—6 to 4 against Vasco, 7 to 1 Faithful, 5 to 1 Cicero, 8 to 1 Young Kaiser, Kour Saheb and St. Gatien, long odds the rest,

Time—1 min 55 2-5 secs.

The Service Plate—Winner Rs 200; second, Rs 100; third, Rs. 50 A Welter Handicap for Horses Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr C E Reynards's b aus g Vienard 10st 9lbs Owner 1
Mr G O Bosse's b aus g Dawn 10st...Mr Cooper 2
Major G Moor's ch aus g Daroji 11st 5lbs Owner 3
General B Mahon's b aus g Corrie Roy 12st 4lbs ..... Capt Mayneli 4

Also ran :—Idleness, Diversion, Half-a-Crown, Timoor, Ariadne Enderby and Tarcoola.

Betting—3 to 2 against Corrie Roy 15 to 2 Idleness 8 to 1 Daroji, 10 to 1 the rest,

Time—1 min 20 1 3 secs.

POONA MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS.

CUP WON BY MR. PAT. STEWART.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Aug. 27.

The Reliability Motor Cycle trials for the Cup presented by Aga Sha Rookshah were competed for to-day in the return run to Satara. Start was made from Parvati Hill road shortly after 6, thirteen competitors making the attempt. A large crowd had gathered. Many motor cars were present to accompany the race. Many officials were also present. Mr. Vincent started the race, and Messrs Rookshahe, Ghaswalla, F. B. Stewart and Fernandez were Judges, with Capt. Evans as honorary surgeon. At Shirwal, halfway, the control officials were Messrs Naish and Marshall, and Mr. R. Burnell the timekeeper.

The Satara run was a severe test of the capabilities of the machines. Thirteen competitors started, but Mr. J. Pooley took a wrong turn at the Police chowki and so spoiled his race to a great extent. Quickly several dropped out through various causes. But the majority turned up at Sherwal. A few miles beyond, Whitburn had a very nasty fall, being thrown over the handlebars and taken home.

Recovery won after sustaining no serious injury. Practically the race lay between Mr. Pat Stewart, Lieutenant Jenkins and Lieutenant Burmester. Mr. Stewart finished in five hours eleven minutes; Mr. Jenkins in six hours five minutes, and Lieutenant Burmester in six hours fifteen minutes. The Rule was that all that had not finished in eleven hours should compete in a further test. But for this Lieutenant Burmester, Messrs Nigel Jones, J. Pooley and Mody did not enter. The extra test was for speed and hill climbing. From start to top of Katrajghat, a distance of about eight mile, was finished well. The climb to the entrance of tunnel was very severe. In this Mr. Stewart won with 18 minutes 46 seconds, while Lieut. Jenkins took 20 minutes 8 seconds. Mr. Stewart thus won the Cup in his Royal Rily after a magnificent race. In the run, except in speed trial when he was pulled up halfway up the ghat, his times were Poona to Shirwal 1 hour 5 minutes, Shirwal to Satara one hour 23 minutes, Satara to Shirwal 1 hour 31 minutes, Shirwal to Poona one hour 12 minutes.

At the conclusion congratulations were offered by Mr. Ghaswalla, while the Cup was presented to the winner Mr. Stewart. The run was favoured with glorious weather and the road was on the whole in good condition. It is announced that next year the challenge Cup will be offered with other cups as trophies.

SIR CABANIS DEMELLO.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HIS HONOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 27.

A grand evening entertainment was given by the public of Poona to Sir Cabanis de Mello for the honour bestowed on him by the Portuguese Government as Knight. The entertainment took place in Peerbhoy Lodge which was kindly lent for the occasion. The grounds were most tastefully decorated with flags and festoons and illuminated by myriads of lights. The entrance had a fiery triumphal arch surmounted by a large crown in buttles, English and Portuguese flags. The reception hall was a magnificent room beautifully furnished. Amongst those present were the Austro-Hungarian Consul, the Portugal Consul, Consuls for Italy, Belgium and Holland, Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Wodehouse, Colonel and Mrs. Cabusac, Colonel and Mrs. Fooks, Colonel and Mrs. Grantham, Colonel Burke I. M. S., Colonel Hale, Majors Brownrigg, Creagh, Cleveland, Carnegy. Major and Mrs. Field, Major and Mrs. Morris, Hon'ble Mr. and Miss Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Messrs Bolus, Kincaid, Swifte, Hill and several others. There were also several Parsi ladies present.

His Excellency Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, made a short speech in proposing the health of Sir Cabanis de Mello, who said that if any reason was wanted for the high honour which his Gracious Majesty the King of Portugal had seen fit to bestow upon him, the large gathering of Poona folks that evening testified to the popularity of the recipient and also the splendid entertainment which had been given in his honour. It was useless to recount what Sir Cabanis had done to merit this honour. Of that they were all aware and therefore he asked them to drink the health of the guest of the evening.

The toast having been duly honoured, Sir Cabanis de Mello speaking with evident emotion thanked Viscount de Wrem and those present and said :—"My gratitude and gratification at the high destinction which my august Sovereign has been pleased to confer on me are greatly enhanced by the very kindly sentiments it has evoked amongst my friends here as well as in Goa. I feel that whatever insignificant and humble services I may have rendered to them I have met with a generous appreciation and recognition quite beyond my deserts. I offer my most sincere thanks to the organisers of this entertainment and to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly responded to the invitation and especially to the Consul-General and several Consuls of Foreign powers who have taken the trouble of coming from Bombay to honour me and to grace this hall with their presence."

The whole assembly then dispersed to witness the fireworks. The 121st Pioneers' band was in attendance. The party broke up late in the morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Major A. Grant, R. E. is transferred from the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division to the office of the Chief Engineer, Northern Command.

The undermentioned, having passed the required tests for the Indian Army, are qualified for permanent employment with Native Troops : Lieutenants R. Bate, 27th Punjabis, and F. Paterson, 66th Punjabis.

The leave out of India, granted to the following has been extended on medical certificate as noted : Captain Beadon, 54th Sikhs, 6 weeks ; Lieutenant W. Scott, 56th Infantry, two months ; Lieutenant A. Inglis, 1st Gurkhas, three months.

The following leave is sanctioned :—Major D. Taylor, 59th Rifles, one year out of India on private affairs ; Captain A. Hudson, 17th Cavalry, six months out of India from 1st September ; Colonel J. Postt, C. B., 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, general leave in India from 1st September to 30th October.

Lieutenant A. Lloyd, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him hereafter.

Captain, G. R. Cassels, 35th Sikhs, is appointed to act as Brigade Major, Nowshera Brigade, vice Captain H. M. Allen, proceeded on privilege leave.

Personal Staff.—Captain F. Cavendish, Officiating Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern Command, is appointed to act as Assistant Military Secretary, Command Head-quarters, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. L. Morris, granted 30 days' general leave in India.

Captain F. Cavendish is appointed to act as interpreter to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern Command, vice Captain R. L. Morris.

58th Vaughan's Rifles—Lieutenant J. D. M. Flood, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant A. A. Smith seconded for employment with the Kurram Militia.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 25.

Lieut Col C W W Burton 78th M Rifles, on leave, from St Thomas Mount.

Capt C D Lester, 127th Mahrattas, from leave, from England.

Major Gen L Dunsing, Staff, from leave, from England.

Captain Mitchell, 124th B Infy, from leave, from England.

Lieut E D Golbraith, 55, C Rifles from leave, from England

DEPARTURE, AUGUST 25.

Major-Gen L Dunsing, Staff, to join Brigade, to Jubbulpore.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

SEVERE DISTRESS CERTAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 26.

The following are extracts from special telegraphic reports on the agricultural prospects to-day published by the Government of India :—

RAJPUTANA.

There has been practically no rain in Rajputana or Ajmer-Merwara since the 22nd July. Crops are withering and prices on rising in most parts of Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara and situation is now serious. Severe distress for three or four months is certain and if there is no rain soon there will be a severe famine aggravated by a water famine which is the most serious feature of the situation. Emigration of cattle has begun in Ajmer-Merwara, Jaipur and Kishengarh. The test works are attracting large numbers in Merwara and have been opened in Ajmer and are about to be opened in some Native States. The area at present threatened with famine embraces Marwar, Bikaner, parts of Kotahtonk, Bundi, Shahpura, Bharatpur Karauli, Dholpur, Jaipur, Kishingarh Alwar and Ajmer-Merwar. Some rain was reported from Jaipur and Udaipur on the 18th August, but the amount received at present is still quite insufficient.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Timely rain during past ten days has greatly improved the situation in those parts of Central India where scanty previous falls were causing anxiety. In Western and Northern Gwalior where the situation appeared specially serious, there is now no fear of extensive famine provided fair additional quantity of rain is received not later than a fortnight hence. Crops will inevitably be poor, but if future rain is favourable may suffice. Sufficient grass is available in the forest reserves, which the Maharaja Scindia has opened to free grazing. In the remainder of the Gwalior State prospects are good. There was good reasonable rain throughout nearly whole of Bundelkhand last week and there is no present anxiety for this Agency. Crops will be generally fair to good if adequate further rain is received. The outlying parganas of Indore, near Neemuch, have received rain in the last few days and prospects in that quarter are much improved. In remainder of Indore, in Bhopal, Bhopawar Baghelkhand and the greater part of Malwa, the crops are excellent though grass is deficient in some places.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Except in the hills, Eastern Districts and in Oudh where prospects are generally satisfactory, the rainfall has so far been markedly insufficient. The deficiency is most serious in Jalaun and Jhansi where standing crops are withering and in the Agra division where late sown juar has gone. In these districts unless rain falls soon, crop failure is certain. Latest accounts speak of showers in Western Bundelkhand. The river Betwa has risen and the situation may improve, but unless it improves test works will shortly be opened in Jalaun. Rain is also urgently needed in the rest of Bundelkhand. Cawnpore and Budaun and more rain is wanted for rice in Rohilkhand and Meerut Division. Fodder is scarce in affected tracts and prices which have remained high since the frost are rising. Markets are sufficiently stocked.

PUNJAB.

The monsoon current has been extremely feeble in the Punjab since the second week in July. Rain has been confined to Submontane Districts where it has been scanty. Unirrigated crops sown in other parts of the province have withered. It is now too late for further sowing in the event of a fresh advance of the monsoon. The inundation canals on which large areas depend in the south west have thus far worked well. The autumn harvest will be much below the average. Agricultural stock is however ample as the last two years have been prosperous. Prices have risen but food-stocks are not dear. The September rains, for spring sowings will be awaited with anxiety. Having regard however to experience gained in 1901-02 when both harvests failed, after a bumper year, the province should now be able to face two bad harvests without being reduced to actual famine conditions.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Taking the provinces as a whole the autumn crops have germinated well and are healthy and with good rain in the next week or ten days the outturn of rice should be fair and of cotton and juar very good, provided there is no failure of the rains in September. The shortness of rain has caused a serious deficiency of fodder in some parts. Prices are higher, but not so high as to indicate any serious deficiency of supplies or any general apprehension for future.

MADRAS.

Prices are below the "warning" rate in Kurnool ; Anantapur the touched warning rate ; in Kanara ragi and cumbu below warning rate ; in Vizagapatam ; elsewhere rice and other staples are above warning rates. "Scarcity" rate has nowhere been reached except ragi in North Arcot and cumbu in Madura. The general rise of prices in Madura in recent years accounts for high price of cumbu. There the condition of the labouring classes is good, and public and private employment available. Test work opened on 7th instant near Madavaram in Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, has since been closed as it failed to attract labourers. Two test works have just been opened in Ponneri taluk and arrangements have been made to open test works in Tiruvallur in the same district. The condition of cattle is generally fair and improving with increasing pasture, general prospects have been much improved by recent rainfall. The Collector of North Arcot states that the cause of apprehension in his district has been removed by rainfall. Still there is a deficiency in Chingleput district, but extensive distress is not now probable.

Reports are also published on the position in the Bombay Presidency, Assam, Coorg, and Burma, but they show no special cause for anxiety except to a small extent in Burma where Sagaing, Myingyan, lower Chindwin parts of Magwe and Shwebo, also Tungoo and the Karen hill tracts are not as well of as could be desired.

POLICE ACTIVITY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The Calcutta and Bengal Police have effected a smart capture in Calcutta of a gang of forgers of Government promissory and currency Notes. These operations extend over a period of ten years and the two principal culprits amassed large fortunes. Sensational developments are anticipated. Accused will be tried on the 1st proximo, eleven persons are now in custody, but two are still at large.

The Calcutta police to-day arrested the entire menial staff employed, for the purpose of supplying tiffin, by Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. on charges of wholesale theft of cloth and materials from the firm. The thefts have been going on for a period of five years.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

PROTEST MEETING AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Aug. 27.

A mass meeting to protest against the partition of Bengal is being held at Dacca to-day. Unusual preparations have been made for this gathering and a number of the best known leaders of the movement are expected to be present. Indications point to a larger and more representative demonstration than has yet been held in any part of the province.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

COMMERCE AN INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. R. Williams, Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from 10th July 1905.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Indian Tea Trade.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Seeing that a poor Bank statement was expected, the actual figures pleased Wall Street by being less unfavourable than the forecasts. The addition to loans and discounts was only £260,000, while the loss in cash was £630,000, and the net result is a decline of £770,000 in surplus reserves. These figures are not exactly calculated to arouse enthusiasm, but doubtless they might have been much worse. The surplus reserves are now no more than £2,400,000, as against £11,260,000 a year ago, and in view of the heavy demands for money in connection with moving the crops, which will be experienced shortly the position might well give cause for some anxiety. But credit continues cheap, and at the moment there does not appear to be anything likely to disturb the even course of the market, so that it is quite possible we shall see prices moving more or less steadily upwards. At the same time, even the optimistic Wall Street correspondents cannot discover that the public are taking much interest in the market, and if anything, occurred to induce realisations on a large scale a heavy slump would be inevitable.

Notwithstanding the fact that the account now closing has been broken by holidays, the make up reveals a number of changes, notably in the Westralian section of the market. The record Rand output announced yesterday had been generally anticipated, and failed to lead to a spurt in Kaffirs, although on balance the speculative favourites show a fair advance. East Rands, Modders, Ferreiras, Knight's, Goldfields, and Transvaal Consolidated Lands have improved in value from 3-16 to 5-16, and only in the instances of Crown Reefs and one or two other shares have prices fallen away. Montrose Diamonds top the last carry-over by as much as 1 5-8, De Beers are also 1-2 better. Rhodesians have benefited with other sections, and Chartered with Northern Coppers and Bankets denote improvement Tanganyikas being 7-16 to the good. Westralians show signs of unusual fluctuations, in which Associated and Great Fingalls have been chief sufferers, the former on account of the recent noisy meeting and subsequent poll. Boulder Deeps have appreciated 3s., chiefly through Colonial purchases, and Kalgurlis, Northern Blocks, Oroyas, and Hainaults are all quoted at higher prices. Wassaus among West Africans make up with a loss of 3-16; while in the Miscellaneous group a number of sharp advances are recorded. Mild's Day Dawns and Day Dawn Blocks are better by 3s. and 4s. respectively, and Waihis with mount Lyells and others show substantial improvements when compared with the last settlement.

Instead of the heavy declined in traffic receipts indicated by the weekly estimates, the London and North-Western Railway actually secured a small increase in gross earnings. At the same time expenses were cut down by £35,000, and the net revenue shows an advance of £40,489. The amount brought forward, however, was smaller, and miscellaneous credits were rather less, so that the total available is only £18,412 higher, which just about meets the increase in pre-Ordinary charges. The dividend therefore remains unchanged at 5 per cent., and the carry forward is practically the same as a year ago. The results may be regarded as on the whole very satisfactory. Passenger receipts showed an increase of £9,830, although there was a falling off of 741,200 in numbers; but goods revenue declined £9,460, although 352,000 tons more were carried. The saving in expenses is entirely due to the smaller amount spent on materials. It is to be hoped that this is due rather to lower prices than a chesseparing policy in the matter of repairs and renewals. Perhaps the Spens Committee, if it is still in existence, will endeavour to find out.

One of the very few, dividend announcements in the Railway markets, which now excite much interest is that of the Grand Trunk. Home Railway dividends used to be awaited by eager crowds in the various markets, and the Brighton department still keeps up a semblance of excitement, which deceives nobody into believing that there is great public interest taken in the event. The American market hears an occasional dividend in the Street, but dealings upon the news are always tinged with caution lest confirmation should be lacking next day. Mexican Rails become animated as their dividend announcement gets nearer, and the constant surprises sprung upon holders of the company's stocks ensure a fair amount of excitement being aroused. But the Grand Trunk is the most looked-for of them all. Nobody quite knows at what time the figures will be brought in and read to the market so the crowd gathers early. Often enough it has to wait until well on to lunch-time before the announcement appears. As the minutes go on, the market almost dries up. A few bets are offered and perhaps taken, but price-making is not popular, anyone who wants to deal being regarded as a possible dangerous operator, who, by some occult means, may have acquired the very earliest information.

Mr. George Seton sends has, issued his admirable analysis of the results obtained by forty-five Indian tea-planting companies, representing nearly one-half of the entire Indian production. The total capital of these companies is £10,530,000, and the return on this investment last year was 3 7/8 per cent, as compared with 4 1/4 per cent for 1903. The tea crop amounted to 99,745,000lbs, an increase of over seven millions on the previous year, and cost per lb worked out at 5·54d or 0.4d less than in 1903. On the other hand, however, the average sale price was only 6.64d as compared with 7·46d., a reduction of 0.82d. The total profit earned on capital accordingly was only 4.17 per cent, against 5.47 per cent. The aggregate reserves now stand at £715,450, an increase of less than £15,000 over the previous year, and on the face of it this would appear to be a very substantial margin for contingencies. Unfortunately, however, so much of it is locked up in the business that it cannot be regarded as a real reserve, but now that the tea duty has been reduced it may be hoped that the industry will become more prosperous and yield better results to investors.

Much public interest has been manifested of late in the enterprising movement to encourage the cotton-growing industry in British colonies and dependencies, but it should not be forgotten that cotton is not the only product for which the climate and soil of our tropical possessions afford opportunities for profitable development. The cultivation of the rubber plantoffers splendid prospects, and there has been a great awakening to the possibilities of this new industry. Ceylon, in particular, has made wonderful strides in rubber-growing during the last few years. According to information supplied by the Institute of Tropical Research, recently founded in connection with Liverpool University, to encourage the development of the colonies on scientific lines, Ceylon has, during the past season, shipped 100,000 lb. of rubber, all produced from the island plantations.

To give some idea of the energy with which the industry is being carried on, it may be mentioned that this year no less a quantity than four million seeds were sold and eagerly bought at a penny each, and the whole of these have now been planted, whilst probably this represents only about half of the total plantation that has gone forward during the past twelve months in Ceylon alone. It is reckoned that during the present year at least another 100,000 acres will be brought under rubber cultivation in Ceylon, and probably a similar area in the Straits Settlement, which will give a total cultivated area in the two colonies of 320,000 acres, representing, at 250 trees to the acre, no fewer than eighty million rubber trees actually under cultivation. This far surpasses anything hitherto attempted in any other part of the world, for it must be remembered that even in the Congo the much vaunted sixty million rubber trees include not only those under cultivation, but all the rubber vines and plants known to exist in a wild state, and the figure is at best merely an estimate. In three years, at the present rate, and allowing for no further extension of the rubber cultivated area, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement will be in a position to supply, with the finest rubber at present known in the world, the entire demand for rubber of any kind.

The question of the actual terms in which a strike clause should be inserted in a cloth contract agitates a good many minds on 'Change at present, and it would be a desirable thing, if some general understanding could be come to on the matter. The form often inserted in yarn contracts is—"In case of strike, break-down, or fire this contract stands in abeyance, to be resumed after the mill starts." In a general way something of the same kind is understood, when a strike clause is asked for on a cloth contract, but some people apparently consider that it should only mean that the manufacturer is protected from claims for loss of profit, or from being bought against, if such a thing were possible, and has not the right to insist on delivery being taken at a later date—a three months' strike meaning a three months' extension of time. Certainly the latter is the generally understood meaning of a strike clause, but it might easily cause a very serious loss to the merchant, who might possibly find himself with a lot of season's goods thrown on his hands for a year through the delay, and only marketable under very different circumstances from those under which the original contract was placed. On the other hand the manufacturer might easily find himself loaded up with a lot of dear material if he could not insist on the merchant's taking delivery on the extended time; though he would probably be more easily able to use up his yarn or cotton on the good market created by the stoppage. In any case a "strike clause" for cloth contracts is a very difficult thing to arrange, because the great bulk of cloth is made for use during a given season, and is woven to special particulars, with distinguishing headings, &c., and is not so easily diverted into other channels as yarn or cotton. Consequently in case of serious delay hardship is more likely to fall on one or other party to the transaction.

A Manchester firm of manufacturing chemists has recently discovered and introduced a synthetic black dye, under the name of thiniol black, which is expected to replace logwood black for dyeing cotton piecegoods, just as synthetic indigo and synthetic alizarine have largely superseded the products of the indigo and madder plants. But whereas in these two cases the artificial dyes were, chemically, exact reproductions of the natural dyes, the new synthetic black is quite different chemically from logwood black, and is said to be faster to the wear and tear of use. For many purposes logwood has already been replaced by synthetic dyes, but for dyeing cotton goods black, in many styles, it is still thought indispensable, and very largely used. The discovery of thiniol black has, we understand, been made by chemists who were educated in the University of Manchester.

In the critical condition of the cotton industry indications of the probable course of American markets are of unusual interest. Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, whose weekly cotton circulars are valued for their judicial temper, say in their letter of July 28, that buyers who had held until the issue of the Bureau's revised acreage estimate were free sellers on its publication when they saw the lack of response to its bullish character; and the absence of buying from the South has we are told, been very marked. It is the almost universal belief in New York as here, that the price discounts the shortage spinners are holding aloof, and speculators seem willing to unload. Planters, too, are selling their cotton under the advice of their leaders and the influx of the new crop, added to the surplus of the old will put present level of prices to a severe test. It is perhaps significant that people in New York are beginning to talk about the danger of forcing prices up to such a level as to encourage "new plantings in other countries."

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Aug. 24.

A cricket match was played at Wadhwan, on Monday and Tuesday last, between the Bhownagar Club and the Wadhwan Caracias, which ended in a draw. In the first innings the Bhownagar put in 147 runs, and the victory seemed to be on their side, as in the first innings the Caracias could not do much. However the Caracias subsequently made a good stand. Mr. Nasserwanji Bharoocha proved a fair bowler, having brought down five wickets for 78. Wadhwan is the only place in the whole of Kathiawar, where the "Gokul Asthami Mela" is held at its best. Merry go rounds and the shows in the tents did a good business and the vendors of various kinds of toys were patronized well. There was exhibition of Phonograph, Magic lantern etc. The people had turned out to enjoy the day in thousands dressed in their holiday attire and the maidan was an amusing sight. This fair lasts for three days and will end to-day. In the pavilion refreshments were provided for guests by the Durbar.

The bride or the Rani Sahib of Bhownagar came down yesterday morning, in Bhownagar by a special train when the procession was awaiting. Arches were erected bearing appropriate inscriptions, and escutchions representing the daily life of natives were fixed along the roads. The station was very tastefully decorated, the marriage ceremonies were gone through in the evening, when fireworks were jet off, and the town was illuminated with lights. Thousands turned up to see the illuminations and invoked blessings on the newly married couple.

A grand evening party was given at Dhagandhra on Monday last by the State Officers to Mr. Ganpatrao, the Private Secretary of the Raja Sahib, on the occasion of his leaving for England as a companion to the heir-apparant of Dhagandhra. The heir-apparant is smart and very intelligent, so the Rajsaheb has sent him to England to prosecute his remaining studies there under European tutors.

Last night the Jaganath temple was tastefully illuminated with various sorts of lights. The idol of Krishna was bedecked with diamonds and jewels and the scene was very pretty. Thousands had turned up to make "Darson" and the roads were densely packed.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Government have, as you are probably aware, been pleased to extend certain chapters and sections of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, to the whole of this Presidency except the places where it has already been in force by a notification in the last official "Gazette." This important notification being in English I doubt whether even one in a thousand in our rural populations can read and understand it even if he sees it or gets the "Gazette" itself. As a remedy, I would through your columns, respectfully suggest Government to be so pleased as to cause the notification to be translated into the different vernaculars of the Presidency and get it circulated through their subordinates, as widely as it can be amongst the agriculturists in order that such of them as may have already fallen into the clutches of their Sowcars may, if they choose, take the benefit of the Act as soon as they are in a position to do so.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Malwan, August 22.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Drawing of Ties will take place at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, Monday, 28th inst., at 6·45 p.m.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength; insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SPORTING NEWS.

Teams representing the Rovers and the Y.M.C.A., met on the Cooperage on Saturday evening in a friendly game of Soccer, which after some interesting play resulted in a win for the Rovers by one goal which was scored by Billeter from a penalty to nil. The winners were unfortunate in losing two of their men (Couldrey and Cozens) through injuries in the second half, which in the case of the former was apparently due to an incomplete knowledge of the game on the part of one of the Y. M. C. A. players.

The entries for the Rovers' Tournament up to date have been brought up to sixteen by the entry of the 13th Hussars from Secunderabad. This number is far behind what it was expected the entries would be a week before the Tournament, and there is now not so much chance that this year's Tournament will be a record in this respect as the entries do not yet exceed last year's. A satisfactory explanation is, however, afforded for this state of affairs by reason of the Durand Tournament clashing with the Bombay event and thereby preventing the Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch, and the Highland Light Infantry, all of whom it was hoped would enter, from coming up to Bombay. Among the teams which have entered up to date are the Bombay Gymkhana, Royal Garrison Artillery (Colaba), Y.M.C.A., Rovers, Yorkshire Regiment, Carabineers (Bangalore), 13th Hussars (Secunderabad), Royal Scots, (Kamptee), Argyll and Sutherlighlanders, the East Lancashire Regiment, and the Royal Field Artillery (Poona), the Cheshire Regiment (Wellington), the Seaforth Highlanders (Nusserabad), the Leicestershire Regiment (Belgaum) the Lincolnshire Regiment (Secunderabad) and the Royal Field Artillery (Nusserabad). There is some talk of the Royal Scots entering two teams, while a short time back it was thought that the Manchester Regiment (Secunderabad), the South Lancashire Regiment (Jubbulpore), the York and Lancaster Regiment (Mhow), the Calcutta F.C., the Warwickshire Regiment (Quetta), and the Shropshire Light Infantry (Fyzabad) were all probable entrants and should they send their names in before the entries close the number of teams taking part in the Tournament will be a record for India.

The Annual Fancy Dress Football match organised by the Rovers' committee in aid of the Nursing Association of St. George's Hospital will take place on the Cooperage on Thursday the 31st, and we trust will receive the support that has been accorded to it in previous years. The match should prove a most amusing one to judge from the characters which are as follows:—

The Ayah, The Baby, The Clown, The Ghary-walla, The Baker, The Old Soldier, The Irishman, The Scotchman, The Coster, The Jockey, The Nurse, The Whiteyed Kaffir, The Bearer, The Peon, The Tramp, The Gee Gee, The Monkey, Punch, John Bull. (Referee) The Policeman, (Linesmen) Clowns vs. The Winners of the Harwood League. At Half-time Gymnasium Display by the Yorkshire Regiment.

Visitors to the Cooperage enclosure during the Rovers Football Tournament will have no reason to grumble at the arrangements made by the Honorary Secretary Mr. F. Hogan, for their comfort and for the facilities they will have of witnessing the various games. The arrangements, we are glad to notice, include a special place of vantage for Press representatives who will be able to follow every phase of the games with a minimum of distraction.

Cricket lovers in Bombay will be interested to learn that the famous Colombo colts eleven will in all probability visit India in December and after playing a series of matches in Madras will come on to Bombay for a week or ten days. Mr. F. C Heyzer one of the most prominent members of the team is said to have the arrangements for the tour in hand and the team will be as representative as it is possible to make it. Mr. T. Kelaart, Ceylon's crack bowler, will it is hoped be a member of the team and for the first time there will be an opportunity of comparing his form with that of our own crack bowlers. On the occasion of his last visit to Bombay Mr. Kelaart was not in good health and was only able to take part in one of the matches arranged by the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee. If the Ceylonese visitors remain long enough in Bombay we hope that matches will be arranged for them with the Presidency, the Parsees, the Hindus, and the Mahomedans. The ordinary local club teams would hardly be strong enough to give the formidable colts eleven good game.

The best bowling performances of the season up to date must be credited to Mr. Robertson who on Saturday for the Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. the Eastern Telegraph C. C. bowled five overs for no runs and four wickets.

Baroda cricketers can apparently make runs with the best of batsmen to judge from the scores in a recent match between the Baroda Gymkhana and the Baroda Parsee Gymkhana. The former ran up a total of 292, the principal contributors being Captain A. D. Creagh an old Bombay cricketer 82, Lieut. N. V. Thew an old Poona player 22, and Lieut. Lockhart 29. The Parsees nothing daunted by this formidable total put it entirely in the shade scoring 223 for two wickets (B. Morenas 100, S. Baruchs 82 and R. Morenas 22). It would be interesting to know whether performances out of the common with bat and ball by Parsee players outside Bombay are ever considered by the Parsee Selection Committee. At the present time there are two players in Karachi who could give points to most of the local Parsee cracks, but their names have not been heard of in connection with the Parsee eleven that will meet the Presidency at Poona next month.

Local theatre-goers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Maurice Bandmann's Opera Company will revisit Bombay next February and that that inimitable low comedian Mr. Harvey Cole is back again with the Company. As a low comedian we have never seen Mr. Cole's equal in Bombay.

A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, heard arguments on a notice of motion issued in the suit filed by Karsondas Dharamsey against Gungabhai and others the executors of the will of the late Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas which required the plaintiff to show cause why the order made by the Court for the appointment of receivers of the estate and effects of Muljee Jaitha and Co., should not be modified or suspended until the Companies were cited to appear on the order. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mansukial, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the executors in support of the notice; and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared to show cause against it.

Mr. Robertson said he had brought the matter to the notice of the Court in consequence of correspondence, which had passed between the directors of the five Companies of which Muljee Jaitha and Co., are the secretaries and agents, and the executors, who were managing the firm's business. The Court had appointed three receivers of the agency business of the firm, to which the Companies had now objected.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, remarked that except as to the agency business, the order made by the Court for the appointment of receivers should stand. As to the agency business of the firm of Muljee Jaitha and Co., the orders for the appointment of receivers should be suspended, and the plaintiff should give notice to the Companies to appear in Court before the final order was passed in the matter.

The Resolution of the Chief Commissioner on vaccination shows how fast the amalgamation of Berar with the Central Provinces is proceeding. The vaccination staff for the two Provinces has been combined, and a uniform rate of pay introduced, again effecting a saving in the high cost of Berar administration. There has been a large increase in the number of primary vaccinations in spite of the suspicion excited by plague. Re-vaccinations, on the other hand, show a considerable decrease, which is accounted for by stricter accuracy in the compilation of the statistics. The necessity for more inspection and more careful supervision is impressed upon Civil Surgeons.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

(DRAWN IN FAVOUR OF HINDUS.)

The return fixture between the Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas, which came off on the ground of the former on Saturday, afforded local cricket lovers an opportunity of witnessing some of the best cricket seen this year. The first fixture, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, had to be abandoned on account of rain so that the return match was invested with more than ordinary interest. With the exception that Baloo was not playing, the Hindu Gymkhana placed their strongest eleven in the field, the side including Messrs. P. K. Telang, C. V. Mehta, G. R. Banda, M. D. Pai, K. A. Date, M. R. Deo and Dargelkar, four of whom have made centuries in important matches this season. The Bombay Gymkhana eleven would have been fully representative had it included Messrs. J. L. Ainsworth, whose absence weakened the bowling, and Lanyon, but from a batting point of view it was the strongest side that has represented the Gymkhana this season. Messrs. Cheetham, Powell, Aston, Harrington, Burns, Kiddle, and Vince, all playing in the same match for the first time. The weather was dull and threatening and heavy showers of rain on the previous two days made the wicket very slow while the light was wretched for two-thirds of the afternoon. No luck has attended Mr. Cheetham in the matter of the toss this season, and the Hindus in having choice of innings gained a distinct advantage as they not only had the best of the wicket, but had the light fairly good for the first hour or so. With one notable exception none of the Hindu batsmen of the six who went in greatly distinguished themselves, three of them making the same score, 14. The exception was Mr. G. R. Banda, who in nearly every match this season for the Hindu Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been seen to great advantage, and who has no superiors as a bat at the present time in Bombay. His innings of 63, which represented nearly half the total of his side before the closure rule was brought into operation, was a characteristic display, and if he scored slower than usual this was due to the state of the wicket which hardly favoured rapid scoring. At times he batted very cautiously, but the fact that his innings, included as many as eight boundaries, showed that he punished anything in the shape of a loose ball. The Bombay Gymkhana were set a nearly impossible task in being asked to make 136 runs in an hour and a quarter, and even had the wicket been more favourable for rungetting, it would have been a very fine performance had they succeeded. As it was, they did not do by any means badly, and a total of 94 for seven wickets, although it gave them the worst of the draw, was in reality an excellent performance considering the bad light. Mr P Beaumont, a batsman who has rendered good service to the Reserves in the last few matches, was in a great measure responsible for this creditable display, and but for his innings the home team might have had to fight hard to stave off defeat. At one period of the innings there seemed just a bare chance that the necessary runs would be obtained, 40 going up as a result of twenty-five minutes' play. This rate of scoring, however, could not be maintained and a draw was all that could be looked for.

The Hindus commenced their innings with Agasker and Telang and from the start the batsmen experienced a difficulty in getting the ball away. By slow and tedious scoring the total was brought to 25 at which stage Telang fell to a smart catch in the slips off Kiddle for 14. Banda then joined Agasker, but seven runs later a further disaster befel the Hindus, the last named being cleverly caught at the wicket by Sanderson off Powell also for 14. Mehta was next in and the first prolific stand was made, the total being carried to 67 before that batsman retired caught off Cheetham, his score like that of his predecessors being 14. Pai followed and a second stand was made, Banda, who up to this had been batting very tamely for him, playing with greater freedom and doing most of the run getting. When the partnership had produced 49 Banda's innings came to an end, a fast ball from Kiddle getting round his defence. He had been responsible for more than half the runs made while he was in and had been batting for the best part of two hours. His innings with the exception of one difficult chance to Powell which that bowler could not do more than stop was free from blemish and was in every way a most valuable display. With Pai and Date together the total was carried to 136 without further loss at which stage the innings which had lasted two hours and ten minutes was declared closed.

The Bombay Gymkhna made a capital start with Powell and Priestley and the pair scoring at the rate of nearly two runs a minute carried the total to 38 for the first wicket when Powell, who was shaping for a long stay, was caught at the wicket off Deo. Vines then joined Priestley, but five runs later the latter who had started hitting at everything and was becoming very dangerous was unfortunately run out in attempting an impossible run. Two wickets for 43 with nearly an hour left for play was most encouraging, but from this point any hopes that the side may have had of bringing off a sensational victory completely vanished. Beaumont filled Priestley's vacancy and with Vines carried the total to 63 by slower cricket at which figure Vines placed one of Date's deliveries into the safe hands of Pai. A rot now set in due to the poor light to a great extent, and Aston who succeeded Vines was bowled off his legs by Mehta with the addition of only a single to the total, this being the second successive occasion in which that batsman has been out in a similar manner. Burns, who followed also, fell a victim to the same bowler before another run had been added, five wickets having now fallen for 64. Harrington at this stage joined Beaumont and the rot was stopped, the pair carrying the total to 89 before Harrington who had played attractive cricket for 15 was snapped at the wicket off Mehta. Only a few minutes were left when Kiddle joined Beaumont and the latter after adding five to the total had the rank bad luck to be bowled by Mehta from the last ball in the match. In for nearly three quarters of an hour for his 28, Beaumont who only owed his place in the team to the inability of Lanyon to play, the latter sending a message down to the ground just before play started, gave by far the most attractive display in the innings and although he was lucky in being let off twice he batted in a style that encourages the hope that the Gymkhana have discovered a very useful batsman. With his dismissal the ball rang for the drawing of stumps the match ending in a draw in favour of the Hindus.

Mehta bowled very steadily for the visiting team capturing four of the seven wickets that fell at a cost of 8 1/2 runs apiece. The bowler, who appeared to be most difficult of those tried for the Bombay Gymkhana, was Kiddle and his position in the bowling averages up to date marks him as an extremely useful adjunct to the Gymkhana attack. Sanderson and Dhargelkar, the two wicket-keepers, came out of the match with great credit, the first-named only giving away one bye and the latter two byes. Local Presidency supporters will be specially interested in the selection of the Presidency eleven for the match with the Parsees at Poona next month and no selection will give greater interest than that of the wicket keeper. In Sanderson the local Gymkhana is able to point to one of the best men in that position since the days of B. J. B. Stephens, the old Wykehamist, and we very much doubt if there is a better European wicket keeper in the Presidency. He has kept wicket all last cold season and during the present monsoon season against all kinds of bowling with excellent results and rarely misses a chance of stumping or catching. He is very strong on the leg side and his keeping to Coombs, a fast bowler who bowls a good deal on the leg side, has frequently been eulogised by good judges of the game who have witnessed his performances. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr R V Agasker, c Sanderson, b Powell	14
Mr P K Telang, c Cheetham, b Kiddle	14
Mr G R Banda b Kiddle	63
Mr C V Mehta, c Priestley, b Cheetham	14
Mr M D Pai, not out	16
Mr K A Date, not out	8
Mr W B Talpade } Mr M R Deo } Mr W G Sheto } Mr P G Dhargelkar } Mr S G Pathare }	Did not bat.
Byes 1, leg byes 2, wides 3, no balls 1	7
Total	*136

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr H Cheetham	9	25	2	1
Mr J A C Kiddle	15	43	3	2
Mr S N Powell	12	34	2	1
Mr C G Stileman	8	21	...	..
Mr H Beaumont	1	6	...	...

Kiddle bowled 2 wides and Stileman 1 Beaumont bowled 1 no ball.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, c Dhargelkar, b Deo	18
Mr E Priestley, run out	10
Mr D F Vines, c Pai, b Date	13
Mr P Beaumont, b Mehta	28
Mr A H S Aston, b Mehta	0
Mr C L Burns, b Mehta	0
Mr H E Harrington, c Dhargelkar, b Mehta	15
Mr J A C Kiddle, not out	0
Mr H Cheetham } Mr P M D Sanderson } Mr C G Stileman }	Did not bat.
Byes 2	2
Total (for 7 wkts)	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Deo	9	31	3	1
Mr Talpade	4	18	...	..
Mr Mehta	11	34	2	4
Mr Date	6	10	1	1

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

A very close game was witnessed on Saturday afternoon between the above clubs on the Marine Lines Maidan. Government Telegraphs came off victorious by 22 runs. The Trust just scored 99 runs. Masurkar and Sorabji compiled 34 and 31 runs respectively with very patient cricket. The outlook for the Telegraphs seemed very gloomy when 5 wickets were down for 25 runs only; but things livened up considerably when Mr. Leslie the Captain partnered Moore and treated the spectators to some record hits over the boundary which through mutual consent counted 4 runs only. In one case Mr. Leslie was actually caught outside the boundary limit, but of course was not given out. This partnership was responsible for 33 runs. V. D'Souza next joined Moore and between them the score rapidly rose to 107 before the latter played on to a grass cutter off Telang. Moore put up 63 by faultless cricket which included 9 fours. D'Souza scored 24 by hitting out freely to leg. For the Trust Desai bowled remarkably well taking 4 for 26 runs and Telang 5 for 72 runs. For the Telegraphs Dudley and Moore bowled throughout the innings taking 5 and 4 wickets for 33 and 56 runs respectively. The scores:—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, C. C.

Masurkar, b Moore	34
D Telang, b Moore	3
R C Marathe, b Dudley	10
B B Desai, b Dudley, c D'Silva	2
R Sorabji, not out	34
M Byramji, b Dudley	0
P H Bappoo, c Moore, b Dudley	0
D Thompson, b Dudley	2
C F Dias, c Dudley, b Moore	12
M Rose, b Moore	0
S B Rodrigues, run out	1
Extras	1
Total	99

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH, C. C.

H Netscher, b Desai	8
A D'Silva, b Telang	0
G Edie, c Byramji, b Desai	1
A Moore, b Telang	53
B D'Souza, st b Desai	1
A Speechley, b Desai	0
M Leslie, c Desai b Telang	11
V D'Souza, c Desai, b Rodrigues	24
G Lawrence, b Telang	0
C St Anne, b Telang	0
C Dudley not out	10
Extras	13
Total	121

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

In the above match, in which the Gymkhana won Robertson took four wickets for no runs. Scores:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

Caine, c Cadell, b Hogg	14
Barry, b West	9
Ryton, c Reid, b West	9
Phillips, b Hogg	6
G Wilson, not out	2
Bohnt, b West	3
Coldrey, b West	2
H Wilson, b Robertson	3
Charlesworth, c and b Robertson	0
Blent, b Robertson	0
Guinness, b Robertson	0
Extras	7
Total	55

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

W Reid c Charlesworth, b Ryton	13
J H Macdonald, c Barry, b Charlesworth	6
P B Cadell, b Ryton	16
F P West, b Ryton	9
Commander Wilson, c Wilson, b Ryton	0
J F Vivart, c Guinness, b Charlesworth	1
H Macnaghten, not out	22
H Robertson, l-b-w, b Ryton	7
S J Jellum, c Caine, b Charlesworth	0
W H Cole, c and b Charlesworth	1
M N Hogg, c and b Charlesworth	0
Extras	13
Total	93

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OUR NEW VICEROY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

That a really national enthusiasm was aroused that the executive should take decisive action in response to that enthusiasm, that troops should be sent and money contributed, that the military organization of the colony should be brought into line with that of the motherland for a time, have all been results of the highest moment. In directing this movement into the best lines in selecting the best officers, perfecting equipment, and harmonizing Colonial and Imperial interests the advice of a Governor-General who himself is keenly interested in military affairs and had known active service in Canada as well as other parts of the world must have been invaluable to Ministers and has been freely acknowledged. Later, when a demand was made for Canadian officers to reinforce the South African Constabulary, the choice of men was left entirely in Lord Minto's hands, as the service was Imperial only.

In matters such as these, and in the still more delicate business of distributing the honour which flow from the Sovereign, the Governor General, who is ultimately responsible, must necessarily use great discretion in weighing nicely the claims of political supporters recommended by his Ministers and the claims of merit alone.

The Alaska Boundary dispute is another question which has for better or worse been finally settled. It was done under no slight strain of heated feeling and of much disappointment on the part of the Canada people. Yet the verdict has been accepted loyally, and without undue injury to national sentiment.

On an occasion still within everybody's memory exceedingly irritating relations have existed between an Imperial military officer and the Government of the Dominion, relations embittered by considerable personal and party feeling. In such cases a Governor-General, who is bound to hold a just balance between widely divergent conceptions of duty and public policy, has no slight task in allaying irritation and minimizing the evil results of hasty and inconsiderate action. It is no slight compliment to Lord Minto that his action in such cases has been generally approved in Canada as well as in England.

BOMBAY ABKARI ACT AMENDMENT.

FURTHER OPPOSITION.

The Bombay Presidency Association, has addressed the following memorial to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department:—

Bombay, August 24.

Sir,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit their objection to Bill No. II of 1905, a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, passed at the last meeting of the Local Legislative Council of this Presidency and to request that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council may be pleased to withhold his assent to the said measure. By this Act the export, import, sale and possession without a license from the Collector, of more than four seers of Mhowra flowers have been prohibited in the Districts of Broach and Nasik and in the Talukas of Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi of the Surat Collectorate. These are the local ties in which restrictions are attempted to be placed on the traffic and possession of Mhowra flowers by the present legislation in addition to the Districts of Thana and Colaba to which such restrictions were applied by Bombay Act III of 1892.

2. With the object of giving statutory authority to the Executive Government to place restrictions on the traffic and possession of Mhowra flowers in any locality in the Presidency they liked by mere executive orders, the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations passed Bill No. III of 1892 in the general form above indicated although the necessity for such legislation was attempted to be made out only in the case of two Districts, Thana and Colaba; but the Supreme Government declined to give its assent to that measure on the ground that these powers if misused might be productive of great harm both in the way of checking the freedom of trade and interferring with the collection, sale and possession of an article which was largely consumed by the poorer classes in certain parts of the Presidency as food for themselves or their cattle. The Supreme Government, however intimated that if, on further inquiries which the Government of Bombay were required to make, it was found that Mhowra in the District of Thana and Colaba was not used as an article of food, and if it was clearly proved that no remedy for the state of things that existed in these Districts could be found in a relaxation of the Abkari laws it might then be considered whether legislation should not be undertaken for the purpose of placing some restriction upon the collection, sale and possession of Mhowra flowers in these two Districts alone.

3. The Government of India, in their letter No. 231 of 2nd October 1882 laid down in the following terms, the conditions which should be fulfilled before introducing legislation restricting the sale, import and export of Mhowra flowers in any locality. "He (Governor-General in Council) is therefore of opinion that further enquiry should be made as to whether the high rate of duty charged on illicit spirits in the Districts of Thana and Colaba has not encouraged smuggling and the opportunity might at the same time be taken somewhat more to investigate somewhat more closely the question as to whether the Mhowra flower is ever used as food in those districts. If after these enquiries had been made, it was found that the flower was not used as an article of food and if it had been clearly proved that no remedy for the existing state of things in those districts could be found in a relaxation of the present Abkari Laws, it might then be considered whether legislation should not be undertaken. These were the conditions necessary in the opinion of the Government of India to be fulfilled in addition to establishing that illicit distillation had resulted in "(1) an increase of drunkenness demoralising to the population (2) loss to the public revenue from excise and (3) frequent breaches of the peace between Abkari police and illicit distillers or smugglers."

4. Upon this, in 1883 a Committee of enquiry was appointed and the result of the enquiries of that Committee and of subsequent investigation as to the measures adopted to prevent crimes was that it was found that in the Districts of Thana and Colaba, Mhowras were never used as substitute for any food, but only as an addition by putting small quantities, as raisins in bread; that illicit distillation privailed to an enormous extent in these districts as they were responsible for 70 per cent. of the total offences of illicit distillation of the Presidency, that murders and other offences of violence had become so rife that several punitive police stations had to be kept and that other effor

darkar, C. I. E. (Government nominee, late Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.)

(7.) The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh (representative of the Municipalities of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency.)

(8.) The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla (Government nominee, merchant of Bombay.)

(9.) The Hon'ble Hari Sitaram Dikshit then moved an amendment for deleting the word Nasik from sub clause (a) and thereby making the measure applicable to that District; this amendment was lost by a majority of 14 against 7. Out of the 8 members mentioned in the last paragraph, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar voted against this amendment, all the remaining members supported it. The Council beg to invite the attention of his Excellency to the fact that the persons who supported the above amendments are gentlemen in close touch with the mofussil and are such as would be best informed about the conditions that would or would not justify the placing of restrictions on the traffic in Mhowra flowers in these districts.

10. Our Council beg to submit that the Legislative Council of Bombay have passed this Bill without such enquiry as was required for ascertaining facts which were needed to justify it, and in the absence of conditions that are recognised by the Supreme Government as necessary for imposing such restrictive legislation. Your Memorialists submit that the following conditions should have been established for the purpose of justifying restrictions against freedom in the Mhowra trade,

(1) That in the Districts in which such restrictions are imposed Mhowra flowers are not in any appreciable quantity used as food for men or cattle.

(2.) That much illegal distillation prevails which could not otherwise be prevented.

(3.) That the freedom of the traffic results in very serious administrative evil larger and more serious than mere loss of excise revenue and which can not be combated in any other way.

11. In support of the measure the Government of Bombay placed before the members of the Legislative Council a printed paper book containing the reports of certain officers of certain Districts of the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency about the introduction of the Mhowra Act into them.

12 With reference to the first of the three conditions mentioned, the Council observe that in the Broach District and in the Talukas of Broach and Ankleshwar and the Peta Mahal of Hansot particularly the Mhowra flowers are in considerable quantities used as food for cattle and are also used as food by the aboriginal classes of whom large numbers live in the said areas. As cattle food they are usually not given unmixed, but are sometimes given dry, mixed with about an equal quantity of cotton seeds, or wet, soaked in water mixed with an equal quantity of juvar. For human food they are mixed with an equal quantity of wheat or juvar flour and made in to bread, or boiled with an equal quantity of flour and turned into porridge or are parched and eaten. For the purpose of showing that the Mhowra flowers are not used as food for human beings or cattle in Broach District the Mover of the Bill relied on the following evidence :—

(a) Statement of one of the Abkari contractors of the district who in his letter of 5th August 1902 has stated. "Even the manufacturers of illicit liquor will have not the boldness to say that Mhowra is an article of food for men in the District. Except medicinally it is never given to cattle in this District."

(b) The statement of the Collector Mr. Logan. In his letter of 8th November 1901 he says 'Mhowra is not used here as an article of food for either men or cattle. The Abkari farmers assert, and I suspect with truth, that of the Mhowra flowers consumed in the district all, but one quarter per cent is used for illicit distillation." The same officer in his letter of 7th August 1902 says there is practically no other use for Mhowra in this District except illicit distillation."

(c) Statements of 52 patels and cultivators, copies or subs ances of which were not placed before the Council but the effect of which was mentioned in the Collector's letter No. 2085 of 8th August 1903, as follows :—

(1) That Mhowra flowers are not an article of consumption with Bhils and Kolis of this district and nothing short of starvation (which has only threatened them once within living memory) would bring them to eat them.

(2) That Mhowra flowers are only used to a very small extent as food for cattle and only when Mhowra happens to be cheaper than juvar or grass. The upper classes do not consider Mhowra good for cattle and the cattle being unaccustomed to it will not ordinarily take it unless designed by mixture with other things.

(3) That the great bulk of Mhowra is used for illicit distillation.

13. Against the above statements, the paper book contains a weighty pronouncement of Sir Frederick Lely, K.C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service, who spent nearly the whole of his long period of service in Gujrat and many years out of the same in the District of Broach. He says : "The main determining factor is, I take it, the ease and cheapness with which it can be obtained. What is the particular degree of consumption in Ankleshwar I am unable to say from personal observation ; and the information given by intelligent officials, who have served in the Taluka is singularly conflicting. That a large quantity is eaten by human beings seems likely from the fact that it is obtainable very cheap near at hand in Nandod, and that the population is mostly composed of Bhils and the like to whom it is everywhere congenial food." Then again he says : 'It is the more well-to-do Banias and others who give the flowers to working bullocks in the belief that they have somewhat a stimulating effect.' There is also a memorandum made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, the representative of the Northern Division, which includes the District of Broach. This gentleman for the purpose of ascertaining whether in the Broach District Mhowra flowers were used as food either for men or cattle personally went to Broach and Ankleshwar, enquired of a large number of persons of different classes and communities, and saw with his own eyes men and cattle feeding on Mhowras and submitted to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay a memorandum embodying the result of his enquiries which showed that, in the Talukas of Broach and Ankleshwar and Peta Mahals of Hansot, the Mhowra flowers were largely used as cattle food and also as human food. Our Council submit that in this conflict of evidence the statement that in the Broach District the Mhowra flowers were not used for food of either men or cattle ought not to have been accepted, but there should have been an enquiry conducted through such persons and in such manner as to exclude all doubt as to the statements on one side and the other.

14. It can scarcely be disputed that Abkari contractors are strongly interested in obtaining this restrictive legislation and in making representations which may help the acceptance of such legislation. As Mhowra flowers are capable of being used for illicit distillation and there is nothing else which can be as easily and conveniently used for the purpose, they would be relieved of all anxiety, trouble and expense of engaging Abkari Police and other establishment for watching that no illicit distillation takes place if this Bill becomes Law and, therefore, in a question of this kind no weight ought to be attached to the statements of the Abkari contractors. As regards Mr. Logan's statement he does not say and it does not appear from the papers that have been published that his inference was the result of any independent enquiry. He in all probability made this statement on the strength of what was represented to him by the Abkari contractors. But whether he made his statement on the information of the Abkari contractors or some other persons, the Council submit that it is very unsafe to base legislation restricting traffic in an article of food on the statement of a single officer who does not specify the sources of his information or belief and particularly when another officer of incomparably greater experience and greater local knowledge and an independent gentleman who has made special enquiry into the matter have arrived at just the opposite conclusion. With regard to the statements of the 52 patels and cultivators, as these statements themselves have not been given in the printed paper book and were not placed before the Council, it was not fair to that body to ask it to act upon a statement of their general effect. So far as their reliability is concerned a good deal would depend on whether the Abkari contractors and their men had anything to do with the production of the witnesses, whether they were present when their statements were taken, whether the different people gave their statements at one time or at different times and other circumstances of similar kind. But irrespective of this our Council submit that what is alleged to be the effect of the statement is in itself so unreliable that it would scarcely be right to act upon it. The principal points which are brought out in this statement of the general effect are that to Bhils and Kolis of the District Mhowras are so distasteful that they would not like to eat them unless compelled by starvation to do so, that the upper classes of people do not give Mhowra to their cattle and that the cattle being not accustomed to them would refuse to eat them unless they are disguised in some other mixture. This contention conflicts with what has been said by such an experienced officer like Sir Frederick Lely that to Bhils and the like people Mhowra is everywhere a congenial food and that well-to-do Banias and others give the flowers to working bullocks in the belief that they have a stimulating effect. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas at Ankleshwar saw the Bhils and the cattle eat Mhowra with very great relish and so far as this fact is concerned, it was admitted by the Honourable Mover of the Bill himself that both men and cattle would like to eat the flowers. It is, therefore, not safe to place reliance on what is put forward as the effect of the statement of 52 patels and cultivators. An important matter which is so very easy of proof ought not to be allowed to remain in doubt since whether Bhils and Talavias of Ankleshwar Broach and Hansot and the cattle of these localities like to eat Mhowras or not, can be indisputably established by ocular demonstration.

15. The Council consider that the main factor that determines whether Mhowras are in any locality used for food for men or cattle is, as put by Sir Fredrick Lely, the ease and cheapness with which it can be obtained. The Abkari contractors see that this is the main point and in their letter of 5th August 1902 they deal with it as follows :—" So long as they (Mhowras) are in the hands of the jungle population their extreme cheapness or the facility of getting them free makes them a suitable article of food for the cattle. But when the profits of all the merchants and cart hire and railway fare and dirage and theft during transit are added the price swells considerably and makes them too dear to be used as food for the cattle in this district. In the Broach District cotton-seeds, oil-cake and different kinds of husks of food grains which are local products are considerably cheaper than Mhowras and more nutritious." Now Mhowras are very abundant in the Rajpipla territories which touch the Ankleshwar Taluka and the other places from which Mhowras are imported are not very distant and therefore the charges are not so heavy as to prevent Mhowras being used as food for men or cattle. As a matter of fact the statement of Mhowra merchants that was produced by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Parekh showed that in 1901 after April their price was from Rs. 6 to 8 1-2 to Rs. 9, in 1902 it was from Rs. 7 to Rs' 10 and 10 1 2 in 1903 it was from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 and Rs. 7 1-2 and in 1904 it was from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per kalsi of 16 Gujrat equal to 8 1-2 Bengal maunds. Cotton-seeds, juvar and oil-cakes were during the period much dearer than Mhowras at the above prices and therefore the argument that Mhowras in consequence of their dearness could not be used as food for cattle in the Broach District falls to the ground. As regards the Abkari contractors' allegations that the other stuffs are more nutritious than Mhowras, the Council submit that the Abkari contractors could be no authorities on the question. People who have tried the different classes of food are the best judges in this matter and the fact that the well-to-do people like to give Mhowras to their cattle should leave no doubt that they regard them as nutritive. They also consider that Mhowras can replace an equal quantity of other cattle food stuff such as cotton-seeds, juvar and oil-cake. Not the slightest evidence was placed before the Legislative Council to show that Mhowras cannot replace equal quantities of other food stuffs and in the absence of such evidence, it ought not to be assumed that a much larger quantity of Mhowras would be required than of other stuffs.

16. Another argument which has been put forward by contractors and Mr. Logan and used by the Honourable Mover of the Bill was that the illicit use of the Mhowras sold in the Ankleshwar and Hansot shops was proved by the fact that while the Mhowras shops hardly exist in the Talukas of Jambusar, Amod and Wagra which are inhabited by Bohras, Patedars and other non-drinkers, they swarm in the locality mainly inhabited by Kolis and Bhils and that, if the flowers were mainly used for the purpose of feeding cattle, the distribution of shops would follow the distribution not of drinkers but of cattle. This argument has been completely answered by Sir Frederick Lely in his letter of 8th July 1902 in which he says "that the real reason which I take it keeps down Mhowra shops in those parts even if the people are inclined to use the flowers for any purpose whether for food for man or beast or for distillation is the high price caused by the long carriage from Nadod to Jambusar 'via' Broach which would be a journey by bad road of 40 to 50 miles and that would make the price prohibitive for any purpose."

17. It appears to be generally admitted in the course of the correspondence which was placed before the Legislative Council that the well-to-do people gave Mhowras to their cattle ; they show that Mhowras are good food for cattle, otherwise people who are in the position of giving the best food to their cattle would not generally use them. Taking this fact with the other fact, namely, that in the Talukas of Broach and Ankleshwar they can be had cheaper than grain cotton-seeds, oil-cakes and like articles ordinarily given to cattle, there seems to be no reason why most of the people should not be using Mhowras as cattle food, in the same manner the Bhils and Talavias being so much alike the aboriginal tribes on the other side of the border in the Rajpipla Territory where Mhowras are grown in abundance, and who use them freely, it is most unlikely that they should not use them as food if they are to be obtained cheaper than other articles for that purpose.

18. It appears from the observations of Mr. Logan and the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins in the correspondence and of the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath in the course of his speech before the Legislative Council, that these officers were carried away by the fact that during the 12 months ending the 30th of June 1905, the excess of the imports of Mhowras over exports in the Broach District was 45,000 maunds and they without any further inquiries at once jumped to the conclusion that the greater part of this excess was used for illegal distillation. In doing this, while they ignored the consumption of the Mhowras as food, they altogether lost sight of the fact that very often large quantity of Mhowras remain in stock in the Broach warehouses at the end of the year—a fact which is admitted by the Abkari contractors themselves in their letter of the 5th August 1905 and which is conclusively established by the fact that in the year 1901-2, the exports exceeded the imports by about 93,000. The Abkari contractors tried to make out that in the Broach District 40 000 maunds of Mhowras are used for illicit distillation by assuming that in each of the Talukas Broach, Ankleshwar and Hansot the retail sales should be of 1,000 maunds per month and therefore the aggregate consumption should be about 40,000 in a year throughout the district, but they do not give the slightest basis for this assumption. The oversight of the Officers and the groundless assumption of the Abkari contractors have led them to make a very exaggerated estimate of the amount of illicit distillation in the Broach District.

19. It appears from the Abkari contractors' letter that the Huzar Deputy Collector of Broach did make an inquiry as to the extent of illicit distillation going on in the Broach District and he arrived at the conclusion that the total quantity of Mhowras used for 12 months throughout the whole of the District would hardly exceed 100 maunds in a year. Now this estimate even is considerably over the mark inasmuch as it is based upon the assumption that twice the number of cases that are detected remain undetected. There is no ground for the assumption that so many cases remain undetected. Judging by the number of detected cases, the total quantity of Mhowras used for illicit distillation is 30 maunds in 12 months throughout the District. This amount of illicit distillation is not so extensive as to justify any restrictive legislation. The Abkari contractors make very exaggerated conjectures of the amount of Mhowras used for illicit distillation ; but it would not be right to impose restrictions on a useful trade on exaggerated estimates made by interested persons based mostly on conjectures that are not capable of verification. The Abkari contractors with their letter have submitted a statement made by two of their servants purporting to give the locality of shops for selling Mhowras, the names of their owners, the quantities of Mhowras in them, the quantities of their monthly sales, the caste of the customer and the use to which they were applied. The Council was informed that the contents of this statement are altogether unreliable and their correctness was challenged in the Legislative Council. The Council beg to submit that the interested statement of such irresponsible persons should not be taken as the basis of any contentious legislative measure particularly when such statements have been seriously questioned in the Legislative Council.

20. Turning now to the question of the extent of crime and its nature, the new Legislation is not justified. In their letter of 7th July 1903 the Abkari contractors of Broach give the number of Abkari offences from 1897-98 to 1902-03. The highest number is 69 throughout the District during 12 months. The number of offences either absolutely or when compared with other districts is not so large as to require any special treatment. Then again there is nothing to indicate that there is any increase of crime or lawlessness in the locality as the result of drunkenness. Then again it appears from another statement in the same letter that the offences are more committed in the neighbourhood of a particular place. Thus 5 offences are shown as committed in Nagal 5 in Sunav and 7 in Jiav. The offences are shown to have been confined to 3 villages of Hansot Mahal 3 villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka and 3 villages of the Broach Taluka. When offences are so localised there can be little doubt that they could be easily stopped by effective supervision.

21. In connection with this question Sir Frederick Lely says in connection with the Broach District that the prevalence of gross drunkenness resulting in serious and general crime necessitatings extra police posts does not exist as it existed in Thana District in 1892 and that the ordinary law has not yet done all it can to put down illicit distillation and that the necessity for adding a further restriction on the liberty of the subject has not been proved with sufficient force.

22. In connection with the Talukas of the Surat District to which the restriction of the Mhowra traffic is proposed to be extended,—the Collector of Surat in his letter of 25th August 1903, says as follows :—" There is no evidence such as there was in Thana or Colaba that the general criminality of the people had increased greatly owing to the excessive use of illicitly distilled spirit. The people of this District are not naturally criminal and such evidence ought not to be expected."

23. It may be that the illicit distillation that may be to a very small extent cause some loss to revenue, but in none of the localities to which the restrictions are sought to be imposed by the new Legislature there is the slightest evidence of the existence of any serious administrative evil larger and more serious than mere loss of excise revenue which could not be combated otherwise than by the imposing of restriction to the free trade in Mhowras.

24. The case of the Nassick District is even stronger. Mr. Stewart, the Collector of Nassick, directed the Mamlatdars of the different Talukas to put certain questions to the patels selected by them and the answers received leave no doubt that Mhowra flowers are used as food for both men and cattle. In para 3 of his letter No. 1770, dated 12th March 1904 Mr. Stewart says that the majority of opinions is to the effect that Mhowra flowers are used to supplement other food by Bhils, Kolis, Thakurs, &c., and intimes of difficulty by Kunbis and that the rain is very generally used as a vegetable so long as it is tender. Again in para 4 he says that the general opinion as to quantity is that a man can safely eat 20 tolas weight of flowers in bread and that according to one patel this proportion is one of Mhowra flowers to two of grain flour in making the bread. In para 7 he says that poultices are made of boiled flowers and used for fomenting. In para 8 he says the Patels state that in all Talukas except Kalyan and Sinnar the flowers are used as a rule with other food and that the effect is good on weak animals. In para 9 he says that the quantity which can be given to an animal at one time varies from a half to two seers according to its Condition.

25. Again Mr. Stewart in his letter No. 6841, date 18th August 1903 distinctly states that he does not thing there is any evidence to show that crime is in any great degree attributable to facilities for illicit distillation and the consumption of cheap liquor. Similarly in his letter No. 7906 dated 24th September 1903, that same officer admits that he is unable to urge that there is any very serious administrative evil other than mere loss of excise revenue.

26. In view above statements made by no less responsible a person than the Collector of Nassick, the Council submit with confidence, that, no case can be said to be made out for extending the present restrictive legislation to the Nassick District.

27. The new Act will cause much hardship in ordinary year to the people of the aboriginal classes is being deprived of cheap article of food which helps to keep them up during many months of the year to all agriculturists. Rich and poor and particularly the poor depriving the cattles of an article of food which is cheaper, more wholesome and more nutritive than other articles, but it will cause incalculable mischief during years of famine and scarcity by depriving the aboriginal classes perhaps of the main article of food and of their cattle of the other article of fodder when grass hay and other cattle food have become scarce or prohibitively dear.

28. The Council, therefore, respectfully submit that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased not to accord your sanction to the Bill which has been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.—We have etc.,

PHEROZESH M. MEHTA,
President and Chairman of Council.
DINSHAH EDULJI WACHA,
AMIRODIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD,
Honorary Secretaries.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you inserted my letter in your issue of 2nd instant, further correspondence, etc., has appeared in your contemporary on the above subject, and if you would bear with me for a little, I would wish to sift the further arguments which have been brought forward.

First, however, the letter of "Old Whale" which appeared on the 2nd inst ant, hardly calls for comment. No arguments are brought for ard, and, indeed, the letter seems only a somewhat unnecessary attempt on "Old Whale's" part to affirm his wisdom as superior to that of the commercial community, which is hardly an assistance to us in our endeavour to reach the best conclusion.

Next we have the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of various Associations on the other side of India, which appearing in the issue of your said contemporary dated 10th instant, came as rather a surprise to me. Your contemporary's leader on this subject, under date 16th June, stated "Calcutta and Karachi have expressed themselves in favour of Standard Time. Madras will certainly accept it. Is Bombay alone going to remain aloof and if so, are her reasons for doing so adequate ?" Again, on 24th July, the following appeared in editorial notes. "Is there no possibility of bringing the city of Bombay into line with the rest of India in the matter of Standard Time ? " I had gathered from these remarks that we in Bombay, where, to quote a headline "backward" as compared with the other presidency cities, but apparently this is not so. A digest of the views of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and of the various Associations whose opinions were sought, by that body, gives the following :—

	For Standard Time.	For Standard Time, with the qualification of amendment of office hours.	Against Standard Time.
Members of Chamber	13	36	29
Other Associations	1	3	4
	14	39	33

It is also interesting to note the status of the other Associations referred to. The one in favour of Standard time unconditionally is the Marwari Association. Those in favour, conditional upon an amendment of office hours, are the Mahomedan Literary Society, the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and the Central National Mahomedan Association. Would it be invidious to compare the foregoing with the solid phalanx of Commercial opinion against the proposed change as represented by three of the Associations in the last columns, the Calcutta Trades Association, the majority of the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Banks and the British Indian Association.

If I might touch upon your contemporary's editorial note on this information from Calcutta I would express my admiration for the philosophical mind, which can "chuckle upon the discovery" that one of its principal arguments for Standard time—to get in line with the rest of India—was based on an error. Possibly on "the arrival of a new and wiser generation" such errors may cease to be. "Mariner's" letter of 5th August, is merely an instance of tautology. The question of true solar time was admirably stated in the Rev. Dr. Mackichan's letter of 27th July. I think, we can hardly approach more closely to actual solar time than we do with our present local time, and it is surely hypercritical to cavil at my speaking in my former letter of our present local time as "Correct Solar."

Now we come to "Experto Crede" who writes from Karachi on 12th August. This correspondent gives but one argument in favour of Standard time, "the convenience to firms, who have frequent telegraphic communication with the mofussil is enormous." It may be so, but I have never heard that the time question causes inconvenience to firms in Bombay, who have frequent communication with the mofussil, and I am tempted to think "Enormous" is a strong term to use in this connection.

Apart from this one point all "Experto Crede's" arguments are negative—attempts to prove that the inconvenience of the Standard time can very easily be overcome. We do not want negative, arguments ; we require positive, palpable benefits to be proved before we change our system.

I understand that a certain firm in this city has been canvassing for votes in favour of Standard time among the members of the Chamber. I can only hope that when the next meeting is called to consider the subject, we may not, by a packed house, be induced to vote, in haste for an innovation which we may repent at leisure.

—I apologise for encroaching on so much of your valuable space, but I would add, that I have learnt that a seemingly very fair, equable and convenient middle course is now on the tapis. This is to alter our local time by adding 9 minutes, if Calcutta will add 6 minutes to theirs. This will then mean that the difference between Bombay and Calcutta times will be exactly one hour with Railway Standard time, exactly intermediate or in other words, when it is 12 o'clock in Bombay, it will be 12-30 by Railway time and one o'clock in Calcutta. It would make Bombay 5 hours, Standard time 5 1/2 hours, and Calcutta 6 hours, ahead of Greenwich mean time.

Failing the acceptance of this proposal, which would seem perhaps the best as yet put forward, would it not be well to wait for, let us say, six months before we make any change. Let us see what the results are in Karachi, and let us see what decision Calcutta comes to. This policy of delay may be thought wanting in initiative, but in any proposed change such as this, it is generally better not to rush things and the wise man makes use of the experience of others.

CALLIANJEE AMURCHAND.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

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THE ROYAL VISIT.

PREPARATIONS BY MAHOMEDAN CITIZENS.

In connection with the approaching visit to this city of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and with the object of adopting measures to give expression to their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, an adjourned meeting of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon at Moozafarabad, Grant Road—the general assembly room of the Mahomedans—the gift of the community of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosab. Special preparations had been made for the occasion, and a Moleod Shariff" ceremony which was to follow the same evening ; Moozafarabad looked at its best, the approaches to it being decorated with festoons and bunting, and the garden, grounds and the bungalow being illuminated with Ritson's lamps and hundreds of coloured lanterns. At the meeting held in the same place on Sunday the 20th inst., on the motion of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, barrister-at-law, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim were appointed honorary secretaries for the purpose of making arrangements to call a meeting of the leading members of the different sections of the Mahomedan community in connection with the Royal visit. The meeting of Saturday last was held in pursuance of this resolution. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Mahomed Husein Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Ali Mahomed Mirza, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebjee, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kazi Kabirruddin, Messrs. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Ebrahim, Ibrahimbhoy, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razac Curtas, Messrs. Abdul Rehman Hafiz Abubakar, Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Haji Ibrahim Abdul Satar, Goolam Mahomed Rafai, Haji Ahmed Lakdevalla, Khan Saheb Goolam Husain Rogay, Kazi Ismail Chilmai, Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Porbundari, Messrs. Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Peerbhoy, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sarafali Mamujee, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Messrs. Shaik Mioodin, Haji Ahmed Devjee, Faiz Budroodin Tyebjee, Jumabhoy Sharif, etc.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razac Curtas proposed that Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim be called to the chair, Khan Saheb Mahomed Husain Rogay seconded the proposition. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that this was an adjourned meeting and as Mr. Hakim had been appointed Chairman of the previous meeting, he should rightly be the Chairman of this meeting also.

Mr. Hakim having taken chair it was proposed by Sayed Muinuddin Deputy Educational Inspector, that this meeting resolves that a general public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay should be held to voice the feelings of the community with reference to the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country, and that the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee be requested to preside on that occasion.

The resolution was seconded by Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Porbundari, and carried with acclamations.

It was next proposed by the same gentleman that all arrangements in connection with the holding of the general meeting be carried out by the same honorary secretaries and the leading signatories to the circular convening this meeting, under the supervision of the Anjuman-i-Islam ;

The proposition was seconded by Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Porbundari, and supported by Khan Saheb Rogay, and was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee to the address of Currimbhoy Addmjee Peerbhoy, in which he expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting and his appreciation of the services of the present honorary secretaries.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay wants the Standing Committee to spend Rs. 1,00,000 over illuminations, decorations and other celebrations. Well, illuminations, decorations and celebrations, and many more "tions" there ought to be and there will be, for the occasion demands it. But the query is, whether it will be appropriate on the part of the Municipality to waste such a large sum over an ephemeral show, when Bombay has more urgent needs and has been for the last ten years groaning under several calamities ? Of course the Municipality must take part in the celebrations and as such should only spend as much as necessary to decorate and illuminate its building and to prepare and give a befitting address of welcome and no more. Let the popular People's Fair, which is to give so much enjoyment to the masses of our city's population, illuminations of the streets, children's fete, and all other various similar shows, be paid for by the people and managed by them. An Executive Committee has already been appointed to look to these things, and it is for this Executive Committee, consisting as it does of influential members of all races, castes and creeds, to make strenuous efforts to collect large subscriptions and to subscribe themselves handsomely, to make the coming show a grand success and not be on the Committee "man to waste" only. Indians need not be given lessons in welcoming their "Raja" or "Youwa Raja." From time immemorial they have honoured the advent of a Prince in their midst by raising "Goodees" and "Vijaya Stambhas," by hanging "Toruns" and "Patakas," by having the streets strewn with Rangoli of different colours, by the young maidens of the town greeting him with their "Aartees," by the showering of rice and sweet scented flowers, and last but not least by illuminations and the letting off of fireworks. The Rajah was honoured almost as a demi-god. But this must be noted that all this was not done to order. It was spontaneous. Let the Municipality reserve this sum of one lakh for a better use and let the people on masse show their spontaneous and heart felt rejoicings without having recourse to any Municipal aid. The grandeur or otherwise of such celebrations depends on the spontaneity and the real feeling of love or veneration felt towards the illustrious guest, Lord Ripon, on the eve of his departure from India, received an ovation which was really spontaneous and heart felt and so grand and splendid it was that lakhs were spent by the people themselves without having had any recourse to the Municipal coffers. Is the Municipality afraid that the coming celebrations will be lacking in grandeur when compared with the previous celebrations and that is why it thinks fit to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 ? I think no such fears should be entertained for the coming celebrations if they do not eclipse all the former ones, will in no way compare unfavourably with the older celebrations, when such a strong and influential Committee is at the helm.

Two lakhs more the Commissioner wants to contribute to the Museum. This money spent on the Museum will be well spent money and will afford permanent enjoyment and instruction to the populace of Bombay. Our Municipal Commissioner further on says that, "Our cash balance stands at the moment at a little over Rs 21,00,000, with no immediate liabilities threatening them." Well and good so far, but that is no reason why the money should be spent on a "tamasha"—a tamasha to be forgotten soon after. As the financial condition of the Municipal exchequer is so very sound at this moment, I would request the Municipal Commissioner to ask the Standing Committee to double the sum he wants to spend on the celebrations and to spend it in such a way that a goodly portion of the "masses of our City's population" will enjoy the benefits of a permanent character and thus keep green the memory of the visit to this city of the heir-apparent and his consort from generation to generation, Bombay is just now very badly in need of good dwelling places for its crowded populations. And here is a chance of making a small beginning, independently of all other schemes. Would my suggestion of devoting Rs. 2,00,000 in memory of the coming of the Royal guests amongst us, on blocks of chawls for the poor seem something out of the way ? Spend the lakh of rupees on celebrations and they are gone for ever with but slight reminiscences of having enjoyed a big "tamasha." Spend it on these buildings for the poor, charging only moderate rent so as to bring in only 4 to 4 1-2 per cent on the outlay and there you have created the means of providing more cheap accommodations for the poor. After deducting for repairs, insurance, and sinking fund, every year there will be some balance left which added to from year to year would enable the Municipality to build more blocks and thus relieve the congested localities of the city. It was also a time honoured custom among the old Rajahs of the country to grant some concessions or benefits to the town when on a visit to that town. Will it be too much in requesting Government on behalf of the masses, to give as much land free of cost and rent as will be required for such chawls for the poor on this happy and auspicious occasion ? Let this grant come to the poor from the "Sarwa Bhom Raja of Hindustan." Let the Imperial Government and the Local Self Government at this happy juncture combine and lay the foundations of giving a fit abode to the poor of Bombay, where they will enjoy more permanent enjoyments and where they will always sing "Pawadas" in praise of the generous "Youwa Raja" who, when on a visit to Bombay and when plague was creating havoc in Bombay, gave him a happier and a better home.—Yours &c.

Bombay, August 26. M.

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GENTS' TAN BOOTS of High Class Makes, Rs. 12-8 SALE PRICE Rs. 11.

Gents' Tan Shoes, Smart and dressy, good shape, of superior quality. SALE PRICE, RS. 8-8.

FOR THE THIRD WEEK OF OUR SALE, MONDAY, AUGUST 14th. We are offering SPECIALLY FURTHER REDUCED LINES, which will be cleared at Manufacturers' cost.

THE MARVEL

A SPLENDID TIME KEEPER.

Guaranteed for 12 months. We have sold up to now about 500 of these Watches, which proves their value. No watch in India can beat these for good value. The price is low. The quality is good. The time is correct.

SALE PRICE, RS. 2-8.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is full of Bargains, just try a samples line of our Egyptian Twill shirts, light in weight, splendid Wearing quality. SALE PRICE, As. 14 each.

N. CATCHPOLE & CO., BOMBAY.

KESHRANJAN—THE KING OF HAIR-OILS.

KESHRANJAN is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It cures Baldness, Nervous Dizziness, Debility of the Brain, Melancholia, Sbor. Sight, Weakness of Body and of Memory, Vertigo, and other similar maladies. It arrests the falling off of the hair and readily brings about a new and steady growth. It imparts a shine to the body, a gloss to the skin, and a "BRILLIANCY" to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. If you want to have a sound head and a cool brain, a curling, luxuriant, and healthy growth of raven-like black and glossy hair, a beaming and ever-brilliant countenance, a soft shining skin,—Use our KESHRANJAN OIL.

Price per One Phial ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage... As. 5.
One Dozen Phials... ... ... Rs. 10.
Larger Phial containing four times the quantity of the small one ,, 3.
— Do. per Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11.

Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says :—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

Roy Dayal Chand Some Bahadur, M.B., Hony. Phys. to H. E. the Viceroy, says :—The KESHRANJAN will be found efficacious in several head-complaints.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.S.I., says :—The KESHRANJAN keeps the head and brain cool.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Police Court, Sealdah, says :—The KESHRANJAN is delightfully scented and is cooling in its effects.

WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

in the diagnosis of your serious case of Diabetes, it is your look-out to find out where to get the right medicine. When the Pathology of your case is obscure and the treatment is unsatisfactory, you will be on the side of safety to order for our DIABETES SPECIFIC at once. No Diabetes however bad is not strong enough to resist our specific. Many Doctors prescribe it in their private practice and a good number of patients gratefully acknowledge its efficacy by means of unsolicited testimonials.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

THE NEW "FIRST AID" FOR ALL Diseases & Injuries of the Skin.

Zam-Buk owes its success as a healing, soothing and antiseptic balm to the refined essences of certain rare medicinal plants that enter into its composition—the rare plants growing beyond the borders of civilisation where Nature has stored her greatest healing forces. Zam-Buk is free from the objections to ordinary ointments, and salves, which contain rancid animal fat and mineral poisons. Zam-Buk is superior for all kinds of cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, scratches, as well as for eczema, piles, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

Pioneer 6779 C. Stapleton, H Company, Sherwood Foresters, writes from Parkhurst, Isle of Wight: "Am glad to say that I have found Zam-Buk most satisfactory for sprains, stiffness and cuts, and I strongly recommend it to all sufferers."

Zam-Buk

Price: Rs. 1 per box of all chemists and medicine vendors. Post paid and packed free for Rs. 1 4a. 6 from the Zam-Buk Co., 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.

B. G. 28-8-05.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE name of Jacquin is known to botanists as the appendix to the specific or generic names of certain plants. The botanical name of the oxlip, for example, is "Primula elatior, Jacq." This implies that the species was founded and described by Jacquin. At the International Botanical Congress recently held in Vienna, the name of this famous botanist was recalled by a visit to the Botanical Garden of Schonbrunn from which a large part of his herbarium was obtained. This collection, it is interesting to remember, was purchased by Jos. Banks, and is now in our Natural History Museum. Nicolas Joseph Jacquin was Professor of Botany and Chemistry in Vienna from 1763 to 1796, and during the Congress a bust to his honour was unveiled in the Fest-Saale, of the University. Jacquin is said to have been an ideal professor, and during the latter half of the eighteenth century no scientific undertaking was started in which he did not take an important part. He is also famous as the author of an important grafting experiment performed in the Botanical Garden in Vienna. The Ginko, sometimes known as the Maiden-hair tree of Japan, is what botanists call dicecious—that is to say, the male and female flowers are borne on different plants. On a male tree, then Jacquin grafted a bud of the female Ginko which developed into a branch. A hundred years later it is described by Kerner as a mighty tree with a number of branches bearing male flowers, and one large branch with female flowers. The dicecious tree was thus made monoecious. And it is interesting to note that the female branch bursts into leaf fourteen days earlier than the rest of the tree, while in the autumn it is still green when the rest of the tree has turned yellow.

Among the most interesting specimens shown at the exhibition held in the Palace of Schonbrunn in connection with the above Congress was a plant figured and described by Jacquin in his "Fragmenta" a hundred years ago. It is remarkable from the fact that it still remains the only known specimen. It was originally brought from the Cape and has a hard woody rhizom about the size of a child's head, from which numerous shoots are developed in the rainy season. Belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ, it has been named Fockea capensis.

In the district of Sassari, in the Island of Sardinia a curious and little known disease of the olive tree has appeared. And like so many of the diseases to which trees are subject, it is found to be due to the growth of a fungus. And this particular fungus has a very remarkable history. It was first found in 1842, near San Remo, where it was studied by De Notaris. Twenty years later it was found at Spezzia and then for a period of 36 years nothing more was heard of it. In 1899, however, it suddenly reappeared and caused immense damage to the olives in the neighbourhood of Lecce. It would appear, then, that very special conditions are necessary for the development of this fungus, and a careful study of its development seems to promise interesting results. What for example happened to it during the 36 years of its apparent disappearance?

But while the presence of a fungus very frequently spells disease for a tree it is not by any means always so. In some cases the fungus growth appears to be quite harmless, and in others actually beneficial. A tree, for example, may establish a sort of partnership with a fungus on the principle of mutual benefit. In this association the tree provides a place of growth for the fungus and allows it to absorb its elaborated sap, while the fungus provides nitrogenous compounds which are shared by the tree. For though living in an aerial ocean, four-fifths of which are nitrogen, plants do not always find it easy to obtain the requisite supplys. So they resort to various expedients. The sun-dew, and other carnivorous plants, have solved their problem by catching and digesting insects; certain leguminous species develop nodules on their roots in which certain bacteria are engaged in the manufacture of the requisite supplies; and certain forest trees take advantage of the growth of fungi on their roots.

It was while engaged in examining the roots of forest trees beneath which truffles are developed that Professor Frank, of Berlin discovered this curious relationship between the higher and lower plants. The tips of every tree root were found to be enveloped with fungus growth. In order to determine whether the fungus was beneficial or otherwise to the tree careful experiments were tried. Seedlings were grown in sterilised and unsterilised soils. In the former there would be no fungi, which were freely developed in the latter. And it was found that the trees on whose roots the fungi were growing were of a more vigorous growth than the others. The tree in fact, depends to a large extent on its fungus guest for its supply of nitrogen. Beeches and pines are among the trees which are largely dependent on the fungus growth on their roots.

In a paper on New and Note worthy Philippine Plants, Elmer D. Merrill describes several new species from the island of Luzon. Among these are several figs, a screw pine, and an Eatrocarpus These botanical notes from a little-known district recall the name of the first investigator of its botany, For it was Camel, or Camellius, the Jesuit traveller, who wrote the first account of the botany of Luzon. In honour of his achievements as a botanist, the camellia was named after him,

To speak of the Flora of an old hearthrug seems almost an insult to the original gay goddess of flowers. Yet even an old hearthrug may be a garden in which various species of fungus may flourish. Messrs. Crossland and Needham have been observing the different species which made their appearance on an old rug made of jute, wool and cotton. No less than 17 species were found growing on it in succession. Of these one species was new to science, which shows what discoveries may be made in most unpromising fields.

The great mystery of photography is the production of the latent image on the sensitised plate, Professor Joly, in his address to the photographic Convention of the United Kingdom calls it the profound and most subtle question, the nature and mode of formation of the photographic image. The plate is exposed to the light, and to all outward appearance nothing has happened. The most delicate tests yet available to science fail to detect any difference in the exposed parts. Yet the developer brings out the image, and thus shows that something has happened to the silver salt.

So far as evidence is available, it does not appear that any chemical change has taken place. And this view receives support from Sir James Dewar's experiments, which show that the photographic plate retains a considerable power of forming a latent image at temperatures approaching absolute zero (−273° C.) And chemical action, it is well known, ceases long before such a low temperature is reached. Fluorine, it may be noted, is one of the few bodies which still remain chemically active at the comparatively high temperature of −.0° C. The effect produced by light on the silver salt must then, be some physical or intra-atomic one,

Mr. Bose has suggested that the formation of the latent image is due to a strain in the molecules of silver bromide produced by the electric force of the light waves. This causes what may be looked upon as an allotropic modification of the silver bromide on which the developer is able to propuce its effect. Professor Joly, however, favours a somewhat different explanation. This is founded on what is known as photo-electricity. Herz and others showed that light has a remarkable power of discharging negative electricity from the surface of bodies. In modern phraseology this is spoken of as the escape of "electrons." A great many substances have been shown to respond in this way to the action of light, and among them the haloid salts of silver bromide being the most powerfully affected,

The light then causes a discharge of electrons from the silver salt on the photographic plate proportionate to its intensity, and the latter is thereby ionised. Thus the latent image is built up of ionised molecules, and these unlike the normal molecules, are ready to respond chemically to the action of the developer. In other words, some re-arrangement of the molecules of the silver salt or alterations of its electric state, is brought about by the action of the light. And although this is not of such a nature as to alter the substance chemically it renders it liable to alteration under the influence of the developer. There is perhaps a touch of vagueness in the hypothesis of Professor Joly, but until the exact nature of those abstractions, electrons, ions, and molecules, and their relations to each other are understood this is perhaps inevitable.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 5th August 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,09,309	3,30,569	2,916	5,24,682
I M R do ...	166,100	77,313	524	1,43,195
Total.....	2,70,255	4,87,182	3,440	7,40,877
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904—				
G I P R system...	4,32,847	4,17,738	5,770	9,06,755
I M R do ..	55,56	77,184	611	1,33,388
Total....	5,38,41	4 94,922	6,411	10,39,743
Increase or [G I P R	+230 926	— 27,865	— 2,854	— 3,11,673
Decrease [I M R...	+12,7.6	+ 139	— 147	+ 13,807

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following is a summary of the preliminary forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1905-06:—

The total estimated area under cotton in all 16 cotton-growing districts is reported to be 190 833 acres, or a decrease of 3,093 acres below last year's actuals. In Minbu and Lower Chindwin there have been decreases of about 1,000 acres and 1,400 acres respectively, in the former due in great measure to exclusion from the estimate of areas growing cotton mixed with other crops; in the latter owing to insufficiency of rain in June. In Sagaing and Thayetmyo decreases of about 600 and 1 500 acres are due to deficient rain at the commencement of the season. In Meiktila and Myingyan increases of about 800 and 400 acres are due to ordinary expansion, chiefly the result of good prices realized for last year's crop. Area destroyed by drought is 345 acres. The rains began slightly late and were then sufficient and continuous, but latterly have been scanty. Condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects hopeful, but more rain is wanted at most centres.

Preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Bengal:—Character of the season.—Sugarcane is grown without irrigation in North and East Bengal and also in North Bengal, while in the Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions and in South Bihar it requires frequent irrigation in summer and occasionally in the autumn after the monsoon is over. In the first named tract, especially in North and East Bengal, the crop sometimes suffers from excessive rain, while in the second tract the chief cause of damage is a prolonged drought. During the present year in the Patna Division which grows most surgarcane in the Province, the rainfall in June was generally less than an inch against a normal of 6 to 8 inches. Indeed the monsoon can hardly be said to have penetrated into this division during June. The Chota Nagpur and the Burdwan Divisions also suffered from drought in that month. Some of the districts of the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions suffered from excessive rain fall in July.

Area sown.—The normal area under sugarcane in this Province is now estimated at 655 800 acres and the actual area sown this year at 622,300 acres against 623,800 acres of last year.

Outturn.—In 13 districts the outturn is expected to reach, and in one (Santhal Parganas) to exceed the normal. In 12 districts the outturn is estimated between 90 to 99 per cent., and in an equal number of districts between 80 to 89 per cent. In the remaining 8 districts the estimated outturn is between 70 to 79. The District Officers' returns work up to a general outturn of 93 per cent. for the entire Province.

Other sources of gur.—The total quantity of gur obtained from the juice of the date palm is reported to be approximately 3 240 000 cwt., of which nearly three quarters come from the districts of Jessore, Faridpur and Backergunga. The total quantity of gur from the juice of the palmyra palm amounts approximately to 10,600 cwt. The chief centres of the industry appear to be Rajshahi, Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapore.

First forecast for the Punjab.—The total sown area up to the end of July, is estimated at 190 800 acres. This is 2 per cent. more than the area finally ascertained in the preceding year, which amounted to 187,900 acres and was the largest on record. The present figures show an increase of 8 per cent. in irrigated and a decrease of 18 per cent. in unirrigated areas as compared with those of last year. The decrease in unirrigated area, which is attributable to deficient rainfall extends practically to the whole of the Province the only districts which show an increase being Gurgaon Amritsar and Gujrat where well-timed rainfall appears to have supplied sufficient moisture for sowings. On the other hand the increase in irrigated area, which is noticeable in a large number of districts, is due part by to the contraction of sugarcane sowings owing to scarcity of seed, partly to more extended and efficient canal irrigation and probably in a greater degree to the developing condition of the cotton trade and to the attractive prices which prevailed last year. The crop is so far in fairly good condition but more rain is badly wanted, especially on unirrigated areas.

Considering the figures by Divisions,—There is an estimated increase of 17 500 acres in the Delhi Division in irrigated area, but this increase is more than counterbalanced by a large contraction in the unirrigated crop and there is a total decrease of 72 500 acres. A large proportion of the unirrigated cotton of the Province is grown in this Division. The Jullunder Division shows a considerable increase in irrigated crop, but the staple is not of great importance in this part of the Province, and whatever is grown is mostly consumed locally. There has been an extensive increase of 23 300 acres in the irrigated area in the Lahore Division, which is shared by most of the districts Montgomery heading the list with an increase of 38 per cent. The unirrigated crop in this Division has contracted in all districts except Amritsar and Montgomery. The only noticeable feature in the Rawalpindi Division is an increase of 22 per cent. in the area under irrigated cotton in the Shahpur District. This is mainly due to an extension of cultivation consequent on the grants of new chaks in the southern branch of the Lower Jhelum Canal. Nearly the whole of the area under cotton in the Multan Division is irrigated. An increase is reported under that head from all the districts of the Division except Mianwali where the area sown was the same as in the preceding year. Multan shows the largest increase, viz., 23 per cent. This is attributed to the satisfactory working of canals.

The sesamum (til) crop of the Punjab.—The total estimated area sown with this crop up to 31st July is 135,7000 acres which is more than 10 per cent. less than the area sown up to the same date in the preceding year and 15 per cent. less than the last year's crop as finally ascertained. Sowings were however in progress in several districts when these estimates were prepared and some improvement may be anticipated before the second forecast. Most of this crop is grown without irrigation and the major part of the decrease has occurred in the unirrigated area, the result being due to unsatisfactory monsoon conditions. The irrigated area has also contracted for the Province as a whole. The most important districts for irrigated "til" are Montgomery, Lahore, Jhang and Multan. There was an increase of 8 per cent. in the first of these districts; further sowings are being made in Multan, and the area sown in the other two districts is normal. The crop is so far in a fairly good condition.

The sugarcane crop of the Punjab.—The estimated area sown with sugarcane up to the end of last month is 204,600 acres. This is 39 per cent. less than last year's crop for irrigated 32 per cent. less for unirrigated lands, and 57 per cent. less on the whole. The rainfall was insufficient in March, in most districts and led to a contraction in the area sown with sugarcane. The prevalence of plague at sowing time also interfered with the cultivation of this crop in the Ludhiana and Rohtak Districts. The most important cause for the general falling off however has been want of seed, the severe and quite abnormal cold of January and February having killed the seedcanes. The present crop is in fairly good condition, but has suffered from the attacks of white ants in the district of Gujranwala and from those of kirl in Sialkot.

Forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berar:—

On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 34·30 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

Sufficient rain to induce cultivators to sow was not received till the end of June. Sowings, therefore began a fortnight later than usual, and were not complete in some districts when the reports on which this forecast is based were despatched. Although late the sowing season has been otherwise favourable and germination was successful except in a few small areas, where re-sowing has been effected. Although prices did not remain at the high level at which they stood at harvest time last year, they were nevertheless high enough to give cultivators a good profit. Even in those parts of the Province, where the crop is cultivated under the least favourable conditions and except in localities where the area under fodder and food crops has already been reduced to its minimum by the extension of cotton a further increase in the area sown with that crop may be expected. Last year's area was:—

	Acres.
Central Provinces	1,491,954
Berar	3,076,413

The area in the Central Provinces will probably increase by approximately 8 per cent, and will reach the record figure of 1,620,000 acres; in Berar the area will be approximately the same as last year. Prospects are at present good.

Forecast of the til crop of the Central Provinces and Berar.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under til in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 26·10 per cent. of the total area under the til crop in British India.

Owing to the late arrival of the monsoon, the sowings of autumn til commenced later than usual and are not yet complete in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar, so far as they have gone. Sowings have been successfully carried out and it is believed they will cover a somewhat larger area than last year (970 000 acres). Germination has generally been good and no re-sowing has been necessary, except in parts of the Nagpur district where re-sowing was necessitated by the heavy rain which followed so soon after the sowings. The condition of the young plants is at present very satisfactory and prospects are favourable. The sowing of the cold weather crop has not yet commenced but at present there is no reason to believe that the area will vary much from that put down last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Talv, 740 tons, Captain Y Enger, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Coquet, 2865 tons, Captain T Walker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff 18th July via Aden in ballast.

THE steamer Sofari, 834 tons, Captain W Smith sailed on Saturday for Aden, &c., with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2322 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed yesterday for Manchester, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3401 tons, Captain S R Hartley, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr H R Haigh as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain H W Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 54 cases opium and 1 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3420 tons, Captain J Stone arrived here on Saturday evening from Rangoon, 29th July with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Sutherland, Cooper, Mackenzie and Piper and 84 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Company's steamer Coromandel 2783 tons Captain G M Montford, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai 8th August, via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Anson, Mr Geo, Hogg, Mr Menaschi, Mr L P Solomon, Mr J Jones, Mr C D Haines, Mr, Mrs and Master Baldock.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Duferin...Comdr McArthur .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Mayo .....R I Marine
R I M S Comet ..Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lea			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3145	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowabna	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Usballa	3126		Hugill		M M & Co
Lindaura	2 55	Moxon			M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan	277		enney		W & A Graham & Co
Tuckleton			60		ston E Latham & Co
Allanton	275		Moryer		Greaves Cotton & Co
Lalpoora	372				Cole at M & Co
Arethia	614		Cartes		F C & Co
Zillah	2112		Rees		W & A G & Co
Oriental	3055	Lowell		Aden	28-8 P & O
Agapanthus	3866		Davies		F Muir & Co
Mutta	2936		Peck		M & G Co
Ismaili	233	Stenning			M M & Co
Vadala	2161	G Hinter		Calcutta	30-8 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Coquet	2865		T Walker	N F W & A	Graham & Co
C&R	Prome	2269		Flood	Rangoon	29-8 K Nixon & Co
P	China Ranold			McIntosh	London	29-8 F Muir
11	Haidari	1562		De Lorne	R S Ports	31 8 B & P S N Co
K	Belohstag	1313		Thie	Zanzibar	23-8 A Strandes
P	Clithness	2222		At Hinson	Japan	31 8 T Morriton & Co
Q	Emile	1659		Richo		W A Graham & Co

H. W, P. D.

Saburmati	551	Mohame		N F	Shephd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Peninsular	2220	Palmer	Aden	29 P & O Co
2 Scindia	3753	Abrey		29 W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Graham	1857	Whyte		F M & Co
5 Chusan	2852	Konrick	China	5 9 P&O
9 Border King	2393	Dalton	Liverpool	29 Rl Bomoonl
9 Wartburg	36 9	Schmidt	Kobi	29 Glade & Co
10&11 Kirkwesley Hall	2703	Mckay	Kobi	1-9 K Nixon&Co
12 Egypt	4178	Dowell	London	P & O Co
16 Bulimba	1607	Kilpatrick	Gulf	5-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Coquet s	Walker	Cardiff, July 18
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, Aug 24
	Kapurthala s	Cutbush	Busreh, Aug 20
	Itria s	Stone	Rangoon, July 29
27	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai, Aug 8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Oriental s	Lowellen	Aden
	Selesia s	Stabile	Kobe
	Itola s	Hartley	Calcutta, &c
	Sofari s	Smith	Aden, &c
	Talv s	Enger	Bangkok
27	Aston Hall s	McFee	Manchester, &c

The steamer Coquet, for Liverpool, &c, entered for loading on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
23	Matiana	London
23	Zamania	Rangoon
24	Lismore	London
25	Teesta	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived in London on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th September.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday the 26th instant at 2 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—2000 cwt oil cakes K B Sajan; 1233 cwt oil cakes The New Mofussil Company 503 cwt oil cake P Luckmidas and Co.

Scindia s—4 bales cotton Balli Brothers; 1500 cwt oil cakes the New Mofussil Co; 125 cwt myrabollams A Abdul Currim and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—55 cwt dear horns K B Sajan; 70 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee, 183 cwt condemnts, Manockjee, Poonjiaee and Son's; 58 cwt condiments Merwanji Poonjiaee and Sons 9 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons; 100 cwt gum H Virdhur; 2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1200 cwt linseed 4000 cwt mowrasced and 2000 cwt wheat M C Michailidi and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Ranald s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR HULL.

Border Knight s—2121 cwt cottonseed K B Sajan

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Coquet s—1000 cwt linseed Sanday and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 300 cwt fenugreek and 3200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 1566 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co 139 bales cotton and 281 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Caithness s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Caithness s—25 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 21 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

Chusan s—650 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

FOR KOBE.

Caithness s—5109 cwt cottonseed K B Sajan

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 28 1905.

1 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 29th instant from 5-30 p m

2 There will be a Parade on the Church Gate Sands on Thursday morning next the 31st instant at 7 a m:—Dress Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 28 1905.

1 The 104th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is available daily for Class Firing. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B, V. A.

Bombay, August 28 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club to-day at 6-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S GRATITUDE

Suffered from Sores on Face and Back —Doctors Took His Money But Did No Good—Skin Now Looks Clear as a Baby's.

ANOTHER CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Hoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Ointment did it."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Neck Covered With Sores, Hair Fell Out, Wild With Itching

Mr. H. J. Spalding of 104 W. 104th St., New York City, says: "For two years my neck was covered with sores, the disease spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the soreness, inflammation, and merciless itching made me wild. After a few applications of Cuticura the torment subsided, the sores disappeared, and my hair grew thick and healthy as ever."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to my feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicines to help me, until I took Cuticura which cured me in six months. (signed) M. C. Moss, Gainesville, Tex."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour." Mailed Free.

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"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass and measures only 4¼ inches by 2½ inches.

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OFFICES IN THE EAST:
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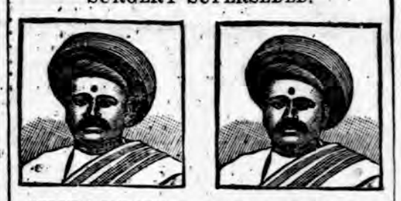
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on applicaton.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.



SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING REMEDIES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of tedious and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORREŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES, Insipid and Melites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10,
„ Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
„ Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
„ Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
„ Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
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„ Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
„ Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus.
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Full Directions. All Chemists.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

will be found a Certain Cure.

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Egerton Burnett's Royal Tb Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18 000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 600,000

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The sum of £ 320,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing mos Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, an1 I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
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Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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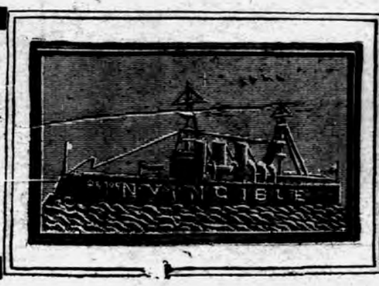

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A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

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The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

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All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

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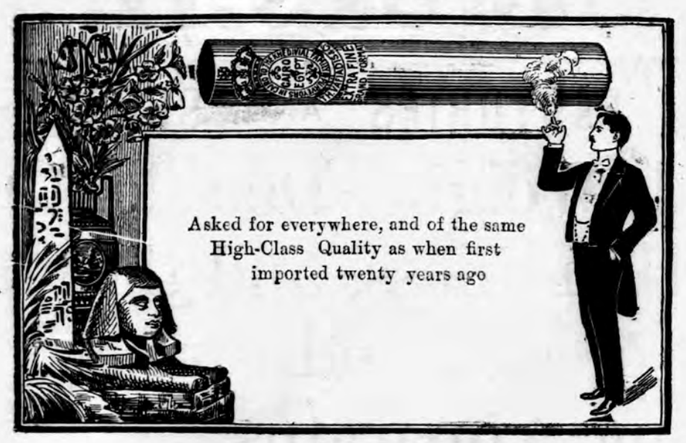

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as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

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THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.

If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged, and Travellers.

Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Untouched by Hand.

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LAST FEW DAYS of SALE.

Sale Ends positively August 31st.

Our great and successful Sale ends positively on August 31st and with it the finality of the great money saving Bargains. During these remaining days, however, we have still further Reduced the stock all round and the Bargains are truly astounding. If you fail to come daily you will regret it all your life.

JUST A FEW OF THE HALF PRICE BARGAINS.

HALF PRICE. The Entire Stock of Ladies' untrimmed Hats, all absolutely new and fresh yet going at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. The whole of our magnificent Stock of artificial flowers and coloured feathers going at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. Every one of the Ladies' Trimmed Hats now being offered at exactly Half Price.

HALF PRICE. About 200 dozens Men's Shirts, Sleeping Suits and Tweed and flannel Suits, now Half Price.

HALF PRICE. Over 100 dozens Men's Ties, Bows, Scarfs in smart Styles going at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. About 50 Clearing lines in Men's Topies in good condition going at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. 100 dozens Men's Balbriggan Undervests at As. 12 each now going for As. 6 each.

HALF PRICE. Thousands of Remnant of Muslins, Silks, Gauzes, Tweeds, Cretonnes, etc., all at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. About 150 Men's Tweed and Felt Hats, crush shape, all new yet going at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. About 170 pairs of Men's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes in good condition at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. Our Entire Stock of Laces now at your desposal at Half the usual Price.

HALF PRICE. The whole of our Stock of fancy silks and gauzes now going at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. A Big Stock of Men's Straw Hats, different shapes now offered at Half Price.

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HALF PRICE. All Ladies' and Men's Water-proof of every description now at Half Price.

HALF PRICE. A few dozen pairs of Ladies' sample Corsets further Reduced to Half Price.

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where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

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has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

WILL FORMS DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Bazette Office.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. H. S. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

CLINGING TO FAMILY IDOLS.

AT the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji disposed of the suit filed by Devkorbai, a Bania lady, aged about 35, daughter of Ichhalal Pranjivandas, and wife of Hargovandas Vijbhukhandas against Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, who were appointed trustees of her father's estate by an order of the High Court, dated 17th April 1901, and against her two cousins, named Lalubhai Pranvalabhdas and Tribhovandas Hargovandas, praying the Court to declare her the sole residuary heir of her father's property, which was valued at between Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 1,50,000. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, appeared for Devkorbai, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the first and second defendants the trustees; and Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. Strangman and Mr. S. S. Setlur, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji and Rustomji, appeared for the third and fourth defendants, the cousins of the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said that nearly everything had been settled, with the exception of the property in two idols, which were held sacred as household-gods, and to the possession of which the parties tenaciously cling.

Mr. Davar said that for eight generations they had remained in the possession of the male members of the family; the third and the fourth defendants were very keen on the point of maintaining this family tradition, and of keeping the idols in their own possession. They were willing to give up the bigger of the two idols to the lady, but she insisted on having the smaller one.

His Lordship called Devkorbai in the witness-box, and for half-an-hour attempted to persuade her to agree to refer the matter to the decision of Shri Shankaracharia, their spiritual head, who was a likelier person to decide the question on its merits than either Court or counsel.

Devkorbai submitted that she would rather have the question decided by the Judge. Not only she, but her mother also, had taken a deep and unalterable vow to build a temple to the smaller idol, and in the event of the vow being not fulfilled and infringed, she was highly afraid of committing a deadly sin.

His Lordship said that let the sin be on the head of those who thwarted her in her pious design. (Laughter).

Devkorbai urged that the other party were well-known to, and were on visiting-terms with, the Shankaracharia, and she was afraid of their getting a snatch decision in their favour. She was not so well acquainted with him and in the event of an adverse decision she would be obliged to come to Court again.

Ultimately, His Lordship gave up his attempt to persuade this lady, who did not swerve for one moment from her fixed purpose of getting the smaller idol and asked Mr. Setalvad to do what he could to make his client agree to the proposed arbitration, which was acceptable to all others.

Mr. Davar was afraid that all this would not end satisfactorily. The third defendant, who was lying in his house seriously ill, had positively instructed his solicitors not to agree to the parting with the smaller idol under any circumstances, as he was quite convinced that the moment it was removed, he would die.

In a short time, Mr. Setalvad reported to the Court that he had persuaded his client to agree to the reference to the Shankaracharia.

A consultation ensued between counsel and attorneys as to the terms of the decree to be signed by counsel, and filed in Court. For close upon three-quarters of an hour the conference lasted at the conclusion of which Mr. Davar reported to the Court that they had all agreed on the points, and the only thing that now remained was the engrossing of the conditions. Subsequently another consultation among the attorneys interested in the case was held in the Robing Room to adjust the details of the arrangement. A sum, fixed by Mr. Davar and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad at Rs. 34,951, was awarded to the third and fourth defendants, who were entitled to life-long maintenance under the terms of Ichhalal's will, which was dated 20th January 1869; other costs and charges were provided for; plaintiff was declared heir to the residuary estate of her father; the question of idols was referred to the decision of Shankaracharia; and the learned Judge entered a decree in the above terms, signed by counsel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL NURSES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, presiding at the High Court, has disposed of a reference from the Collector of Bombay in regard to certain land at Babula Tank, belonging to Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, acquired for the purpose of erecting thereon Nurses' Quarters in connection with the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for Government; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared for Shirazi; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for Karsondas Govindji who had a lease of land from Shirazi, of which fifteen months remained to run. The arguments in the reference having been confined between lessor and lessee, the Advocate-General retired from the contest, reserving the question of his costs for the day. Counsel for Shirazi and Karsandas argued the reference for nearly the whole day, and the Judge pronounced his decision. His Lordship said that the Collector had made his award on 24th February, 1904, by which he awarded Rs. 89,852 to Shirazi; Rs. 8,205 to Kavasji Ghiwala; and Rs. 2,086 to Karsandas the lessee. Originally, both Shirazi and Karsandas objected to the award, Shirazi on the ground that the amount of compensation was inadequate and Karsandas on the ground that the compensation had not been properly apportioned to himself. The issues were:—(1) Whether the amount awarded was correct in respect of Karsandas, and whether it should have been computed on the six months' basis, as the Collector had done, or on the fifteen months' basis, as Karsandas claimed; (2) in the event of the latter basis being held right, whether the increase was payable out of the amount awarded to Shirazi; and (3) if so, whether Shirazi was awarded the proper sum by the Collector. The third issue was allowed to stand over, and evidence was recorded on the two first issues and arguments of counsel heard on the same. Karsandas had rented the land for Rs. 425 a month, and he occupied a portion of it to stable a large number of victorias and horses, and let out the remaining part to various people. The net profit he made by subletting was set down at Rs. 3,541 per annum, at which rate the Collector had awarded him compensation for six months, and had added to it certain other smaller sums for reasonable expenses. Now, the claim was that he should have awarded for fifteen months. To this, it was contended on behalf of Shirazi that after the date of the award Karsandas remained in occupation for four months; he could not, therefore, be entitled to compensation for that period. After further comments on the Collector's computation of the compensation, the learned Judge came to the conclusion that compensation for five months more should have been awarded by the Collector to Karsandas, but Karsandas was not entitled to have it from Shirazi. The findings on the issues were:—(1) Eleven months' compensation should have been awarded to Karsandas; but (2) the compensation for the additional months should not come out of the amount payable to Aga Shirazi. Karsandas's claim against Shirazi was dismissed with costs. Question of Advocate-General's held over.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 21st and 22nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the above club took place at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday morning. The shooting at 700 yards was not quite up to the mark, but at 800 yards, a great improvement was made. The next shoot will be on Thursday morning 31st instant, at 900 and 1,000 yards.

The following are the scores:—

	Score 700 yards
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	29b
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	29c
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	28b
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols	26d
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	21
Volunteer C W Langdale G I P Ry Vols	17
a Handicapped 7 points Winner of Spoon.	
b " 6 "	
c " 4 "	
d " 2 "	

	Score 800 yards
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	33a
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	21b
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols	31c
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31d
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	29
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	26
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	19
Volunteer C W Langdale G I P Ry Vols	1
a Handicapped 4 points Winner of Spoon.	
b " 6 "	
c " 2 "	
d " 0 "	

MATHERAN LIGHT STEAM TRAMWAY.

Matheran is a hill station nearly 30 miles east of Bombay. It stands as an almost isolated hill on the fringes of the Western Ghats. The plateau on top is fairly level at a height of 2,500 feet above the sea and covers between two and three square miles of area.

It stands quite open to the south-westerly breezes from the sea and is consequently very cool, more so than its elevation alone would lead one to suspect. This is especially so at nights, and there is plenty of shade in the day time owing to the fact that the top of the hill is thickly wooded—consequently it is no matter of surprise that the station is very popular with the residents of Bombay and as it is the nearest of all the sanitaria available (the journey occupying about three hours) it will be easily understood that the visitors in the hot weather are numerous.

From the railway point of view, however, the most important fact is that the population is not a stationary one for it is chiefly the business man who cannot spare long from his work who resorts thither and is constantly running down to Bombay and back, and it will therefore be seen that the circumstances are exceptionally promising for a railway so far as the traffic is concerned.

In these circumstances it may safely be assumed that the increased facilities offered by the tramway in shortening the journey to 2½ hours and in eliminating a dusty and tiresome seven-mile road journey up the hill will result in increased traffic.

The line is being built at his own cost by that well known and enterprising capitalist, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, under the Tramway Act of 1886, and an Order of the Governor of Bombay in Council giving the necessary authority to construct specifies the powers of the promoter and his relations with the public, and lays down the general details of the scheme. It also gives a list of standard dimensions to be observed.

As regards the route taken by the line it was not possible to follow the road as that is really only a bridle track with grades as steep as 1 in 5 or even 1 in 4 in places.

The gauge is 2' 0" and the length is 12 1-2 miles. The ruling grade is 1 in 20 compensated for curves (0·015 per cent per degree), and the sharpest curve is 60 feet radius, but this is only very sparingly used.

The line leaves the G. I. P. R. Neral station at a level of 132 feet above the sea and ends at the Matheran terminus at a level of 2,495 feet, an average rise of about 190 feet per mile, or 1 in 27 1-2.

Leaving Neral station the line passes round the east side of Gadal Hill to Bhekar Khind which is a saddle from the Gadal Hill to the main hill and is practically an obligatory point. Here at mile 4 it meets the provincial Road at road mile about 2 1-4.

This forms the first section of the line and is quite an easy alignment involving very little rock cutting and only light bridging.

The next section is from Bhekar Khind to Panorama Point at mile 9 1-2. This is much the most difficult portion of the route. An ascent of 1,250 feet is negotiated, giving an average rise of 1 in 23 1-4. On this section occur the only tunnels, viz. two of about 150 feet long each, and most of the rock cutting as well as all the 60 feet curves employed. The line in fact zig-zags up the side of the hill. Reversing stations are not used and thus the alternative of 60 feet radius horseshoe curves are necessarily employed. The hill sides are fairly unbroken and no heroic work is necessitated though it is impossible to avoid a fairly heavy average of work on the whole 5 1-2 miles.

The third section is from Panorama Point to the Matheran terminus, a distance of three miles in which a rise of about 450 feet is accomplished, giving an average grade of 1 in 35 and involving no very important works.

The method of surveying adopted was that of laying out a trial line first; then from it and frequent cross sections across it a rough contour plan was obtained. On this a paper line was fixed and this was transferred to the ground when careful levelling along the centre line and boning across the centre obtained the final carefully contoured plans from which the final line was determined.

The Engineer-in-charge, Rai Saheb Hari Chand, was for some years on the Simla-Kalka line, so that he was familiar with this class of work.

It is anticipated that the line will be opened the early months of next year. The progress up to date is satisfactory and shows a proportionate part of the work done and at a proportionate cost which would seem to indicate that the estimate will not be exceeded. It was commenced in October last.

A curious feature about this line is that as Matheran is absolutely deserted during the rains the line will close for three months and thus a washaway will be of nothing like the same importance or expense to the maintenance Engineer, though of course we do not suggest that it would be wise to attempt anything more than trifling economies in the bridges and other works. "Indian Engineering."

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	24th Aug. and 25th Aug. Inch.	Cents.
	1	3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. The variations from normal are generally small.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Cochin and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind Cutch and at Khandwa Bombay, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Belgaum and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in excess in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Madras, Agra, Jhansi and Cawnpore and 5° to 14° in defect at Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar; minimum 5° to 9° in excess in Rajputana and at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Lahore and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Twenty-six stations report rain to-day, the heaviest and important falls being 2·12" at Hoshangabad, 1·76" at Mangalore, 1·48" at Jubbulpore, 1·30" at Allahabad and nearly an inch at Karwar.

Weather.—Winds have shifted to east and south-east in the Punjab and United Provinces, and cloud is increasing. Monsoon conditions, though somewhat weak, are still favourable for rain along the West Coast and for local showers in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency and over the Deccan. In the United Provinces local rain appears likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—August 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

383-04—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Oosman vs Haji Gunny Haji Oosman—Captain and V.
213-05—Payne and Co—Soonderbai widow vs Thacker Dossabhoy Jivanji and another—Little and Co—Part heard
Testamentary Suits.
23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoudhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
15-04—Tyabje D and Co—Bai Memabai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Walji—Madhowji and K
29-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Dwarkadas Shamji vs Hirabai, widow and another—Edgelow G and W.
27-01—Captain and V—Dwarkadas Vithuldas vs Jamnadas Sobaram—M H and Modi.
Long Causes.
331-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others
762-03—Jamsetji and E—Raja Fabadur Kushaba Chapajii Kalay Patell vs Khimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
654-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
85-04—Chitnis and M—Sayanna Shiva vs Bai Narsibai widow—Payne and Co
603-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Haji Yusuf Haji Ayub and another—Tyabji D and Co
681-04—M B Chothia Jivraj Hurjiwan and others vs Maneckbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H
442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bharjee and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

229-05—Mulla and M Abdool Khakibhai and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Payne and Co
559-04—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kallianji and others—S B Noble
568-03—Nanu H and Co—Esmailjee E Nagree vs Kikabhoy Shaik Tyab—Edgelow G and W
566-31—Little and Co—Goverdandas G Tejpal vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thakurdas and Co
46-04—Madhowjee and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramparsad and others vs Devsey Dewjee and other—Ardeshir H D and Co
421-1834-03—Kanga and P—Harmandas Shrilal vs Govind N Jeyehand—Payne and Co
870-01—Mulla and M—Manekjee Merwanjee Kararia vs Navajbai widow and others
875-01—Madhavji and K—Ebjee Umersey vs Vassanjee Hansraj—Kanga and P
448-03—Khunderao S and L—Vinayak Ramchandra vs Bhicoo Gopinath Munedkar and another—Chitnis and M
705-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Nanalal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
796-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and R

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR,
After rising from the Appellate Side Court.
Exparte and Contested Chamber Matters.
To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

588-04—Mulji and D and Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Karrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.
33-05—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Kesav Naik and another vs Ramchandra Kesav Naik—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

657-04—Mulji and D—Khatizabai Alias Katoobai widow vs Usman Haji Abdoola and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.
61-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Sooniderji Damji Kanga and P—Part heard
250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Motchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimeherji—Pestonjee R and K
312-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla and another—Ardesir H D and Co
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
860-01—K B Mehta—Bai Battanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gocouldas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
945-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis in person.
490-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total.....	9	10	73
Same date last year	9	5	91

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G, Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	9
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total.....	5	4	81
Total plague death to date...	304,473	259,399	
Same date last year	8	8	93

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,088
Comml Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£13,10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 15 0	£89
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	110
Breula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	400	dvd Rs20	210
Broach City Press Co., Co.	600	100	100	dvd Rs12	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs150	300
East India	850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,475
English Press and Manfg....	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	680
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs25	530
Harvey, and Sabapathy ...	150	00	500	dvd Rs40	600
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.....	750	100	100	dvd Rs 20	130
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	dvd Rs20	285
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	49
Mofussil Co. ...	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs40	537 1-2
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs22½	270
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs30	525
New India an ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 7	146 1-4
Prince of Wales	500	500	500	dv Rs30	457 -2
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	2,325
Sin	400	50	750	dvd Rs20	450
Surat Cl Press Co., Ld.	81	200	all	20	190
Volkart.....	450	5,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,145

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

medabad Dholka Ry ...	11,000	100	100	2	...
hmedabad Prantej Ry...	4,000	500	500	12-8	545
pti Valley Ry Co. ...	6,000	500	500	10	487 1 2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	310
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	522 1-2
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. —	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs40	772 1-2
Central India...	1,500	500	500	R 50	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	885
Connaught Mills	1,850	500	500	Nil	500
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs25	762 1-2
Coorla Mills ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	865
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	970
David Mills ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	365xd
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	580
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	990
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	690
doward and Budcugh ...	1,500	500	500	25	510
nyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,050
mperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	170
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld....	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	710
James Greaves.	1,300	500	500	25	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd 10	432 1-2
Jawraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	147 1-2
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	340
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	875
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	
Leopold	3,600	100	108	Nil	570
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.,	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	2,950
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	2,885
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,900
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Ni	220
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	910
Queen Mills —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Rupen Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	845
Sassoon.....	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	575
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs150	3,150
Soonderdas —	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Southern Maharatta	2,380	250	250	7½	205
Sun Mills, Ld...	3,200	250	250	Nil	255
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 40	840
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs25	1,430
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	600
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Kohinoor.....	2,800	500	500	25	635

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Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10	55
Badham Pile ...	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct	141
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 180	9,100
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	575	dvd 45	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30	675
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,700	200	100	dvd Rs15	15
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct	90
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Kurrachee Landing	600	500	25	7 1-2	80
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	143
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance —	5,000	50	50	6 1-4 pr ct dvd Rs3	137
Phillips and Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 3	53
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Thacker and Co.....	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs3	550
Thacker and Co.....	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs.	235
Telephone Co—	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs27 1	2 1

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue up to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	.....
In May 1905— Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	.....	1,75,700
Total.....	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	.....

Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905— Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	.....
To end of May 1905— Bombay	11,00,000	5,36,700	.....	5,63,300
Total.....	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	.....